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## Soviet Rift Delayed Summit

### Top Communist Is Said to Attack Gorbachev 'Cult'

By Philip Taubman  
New York Times Service  
MOSCOW — One of Mikhail S. Gorbachev's staunchest supporters questioned his leadership at a meeting of top Communist Party officials last week, igniting a political crisis that forced Mr. Gorbachev to postpone setting a date to meet President Ronald Reagan, according to Soviet officials.

Mr. Gorbachev has weathered the crisis, an official said Thursday, and feels secure enough to proceed with a summit conference by the end of the year to sign an agree-

ment eliminating intermediate-range missiles. Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze is expected to fix a date during talks in Washington this weekend.

The officials said the crisis began when Boris N. Yeltsin, a nonvoting member of the Politburo and head of the powerful Moscow party organization, broke with Mr. Gorbachev on Oct. 21 in a dramatic, unscheduled speech at a full Central Committee meeting.

Mr. Yeltsin, who has been a passionate advocate of Mr. Gorbachev's effort to reshape Soviet society, stunned the Central Committee by charging that Mr. Gorbachev was developing a cult of personality that threatened to undermine his programs, the officials reported.

They said that Mr. Yeltsin told the committee members that he was resigning from his Moscow party post, frustrated by the slow pace of change in the capital. He withdrew the threat several days later and will keep his job at least until after the 70th anniversary of the revolution on Nov. 7, one official said Thursday.

Mr. Yeltsin also criticized the party's number two leader, Yegor K. Ligachev, saying he lacked compassion, according to the officials. In heated discussion that followed Mr. Yeltsin's declaration, Mr. Ligachev accused him of being a poor manager and said he had warned that the Moscow party chief was unsuited for his job, one of the officials said.

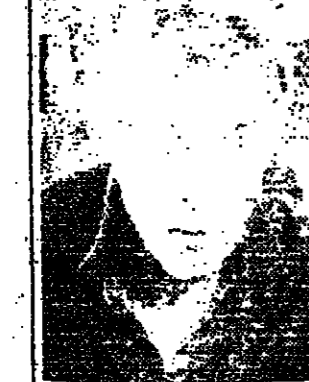
Mr. Ligachev's remarks were seen as a slap at both Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Gorbachev. The two top leaders have often appeared to be at odds in their public remarks. A number of other top party leaders reportedly rallied to Mr. Gorbachev.

## Kiosk

### Reagan Submits Saudi Arms Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Reagan administration submitted a compromise bill to Congress on Thursday that would allow Saudi Arabia to buy \$1 billion worth of jet fighters and other military hardware.

The action had been anticipated since Oct. 9, when President Ronald Reagan agreed to eliminate Maverick, air-to-air missiles worth \$360 million from the package to garner congressional support.



Franco Zeffirelli, directing "The Young Toscanini," discusses movies about music. Page 7.

GENERAL NEWS  
Iraq manipulated the United States into attacking Iran in the Gulf, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel asserted. Page 2.

BUSINESS/FINANCE  
The U.S. Federal Reserve is moving to avert a full-fledged panic following turmoil in the market. Page 17.



FRENCH GUARDS KILLED — Lebanese Forces militiamen warning reporters away from the area in East Beirut where two gendarmes from the French Embassy were shot to death Thursday. A third man was wounded in the attack, which was carried out by two gunmen in a speeding car while the guards were shopping. Page 6.

## Dollar Steadies in N.Y. On Bank Intervention

### Top Officials Speak Out For Stability

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches  
NEW YORK — The dollar steadied Thursday in New York after central banks intervened massively to brake a four-day slide and leading monetary officials spoke out in favor of currency stability.

James A. Baker 3d, the U.S. Treasury secretary, declared that Washington would uphold a February accord in which leading industrialized nations pledged to seek currency stability.

And Finance Minister Edouard Balladur of France called for an emergency meeting of the seven nations on the financial crisis, arguing that a sharp decline in the dollar might rekindle U.S. inflation and lead to economic stagnation in Europe. (Page 17.)

The Federal Reserve, the Bank of Japan and European central banks made massive dollar purchases intermittently throughout the day after the dollar neared a postwar low by touching 137.40 yen in Tokyo. The intervention did little to brake the slide in Europe, where the dollar closed lower although above the day's nadir.

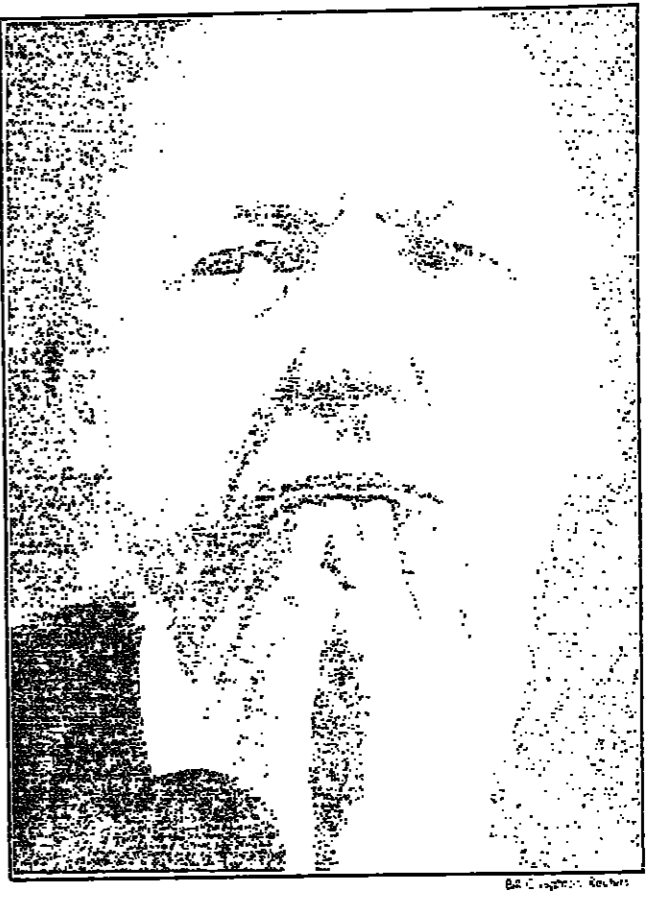
But the U.S. currency inched upward in New York to end at 138.75 yen, barely squeaking past Wednesday's close of 138.45.

After hitting a low of 1,720 Deutsche marks earlier in the day, the dollar also firmed to 1,738 DM from 1,730 Wednesday, to 5,875 French francs from 5,820, and to 1,435 Swiss francs from 1,435. It also gained ground against the British pound, which slipped to \$1.7125 from \$1.7240.

The dollar had slid dramatically Tuesday after a remark by Jacques Delors, president of the European Community's executive body, that the United States was willing to allow the dollar to fall to 1.60 DM.

The currency's recovery was attributed largely to Mr. Baker's remarks affirming the so-called Louvre pact on currency stability and public pleas by foreign monetary officials for the United States to trim its trade and budget deficits.

Finance Minister Kiichi



Jacques Delors, president of the EC's executive body.

## West Rebukes Delors After a Costly Gaffe

By Reginald Dale  
International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — The European Commission, the European Community's executive body, was obliged to conduct an embarrassing international face-saving exercise Thursday after a gaffe by its president, Jacques Delors of France, pushed the dollar sharply downward on the New York currency market on Wednesday.

Mr. Delors was publicly rebuked by the U.S., French and West German governments for telling the European Parliament in Strasbourg that the U.S. authorities were ready for the dollar to drop to

1.60 Deutsche marks — well below its current rate of about 1.73 DM. Subsequent attempts by the commission to change the record of what he had said caused anger in Strasbourg, where Lord Plumb of Britain, the European Parliament's president, ordered that Mr. Delors's exact words be printed in the official version of the proceedings.

Mr. Delors's original unguarded remark reached New York just as the U.S. Federal Reserve Board was endeavoring to stem the dollar's fall against the mark in a joint intervention effort with the central banks of Western Europe and Japan.

Dealers said that Mr. Delors's comment contributed to a downward spiral of the dollar, which lost nearly 2 pennings by the close of Wednesday's New York trading. An angry denial of his assertion by the U.S. Treasury failed to recoup the loss.

In Bonn on Thursday, the West German Finance Ministry stated succinctly that Mr. Delors had painted an entirely incorrect picture of international monetary cooperation.

In Paris, Mr. Delors was publicly snubbed by the French Finance Ministry, the department he himself headed for three years before taking up his current post in Brussels in January 1985.

The ministry said Mr. Delors's remark "in no way reflects the position of the French monetary authorities or those of the other participants in the Louvre accord," the seven-nation exchange rate and economic cooperation pact adopted in Paris in February.

While commission officials worked hard to get him off the hook Thursday, Mr. Delors himself tried to limit the damage by saying that his comments were being "exaggerated" and taken out of context. An exchange rate of around 1.80 DM to the dollar was "acceptable and tolerable," he said.

Commission officials said that his remarks had been hypothetical.

See DELORS, Page 17.

## Bargain-Hunters Push Dow Up 91.51

NEW YORK — Wall Street rebounded strongly on Thursday as investors shrugged off a decline in the dollar and propelled the Dow Jones industrial average 91.51 points, or 5 percent, higher to 1,938.33 at the close. It was the third-biggest point gain in history for a single day.

All indexes were sharply higher, with advances leading declines 4-1 on the New York Stock Exchange. A total of 258.1 million shares changed hands on the exchange as investors apparently felt that the worst of this month's stock market crash was over. The volume was a drop from the 279.4 million shares traded on Wednesday.

Shares prices in London and Paris also improved after Wednesday's sell-off. (Page 11.) In Asia, a sharp fall in the dollar sent shares tumbling on most markets. (Page 13.)

John J. Phelan Jr., chairman of the New York Stock Exchange, said U.S. stock markets were

getting back to normal after the record declines of the past two weeks. In frantic trading this month, the Dow has fallen almost 900 points, with a 508-point plunge on Oct. 19, when it hit the year's low of 1,738.74.

"The system is intact," Mr. Phelan said. "The markets are trying to stabilize. Things are getting back to normal."

However, he echoed the words of many observers when he said, "The volatility will stay there for a while."

Wall Street analysts said the markets felt that Washington's efforts to find ways to cut the budget deficit and the recent fall in the dollar against other world currencies — which should aid U.S. trade performance — would be beneficial.

Thom Brown, an analyst with Butcher & Singer, said he believed the United States would avert the worst situations, such as hyperinflation and the issuing of new money, or a

depression with high unemployment and diving prices. "We are moving on the path returning to responsible economic management," Mr. Brown said. "If we avoid something dumb such as protective trade barriers, the painful reorganization will be followed by a period of stable growth and prosperity."

With the crisis eased, he said, "The long-term trend of stock prices remains up."

The calmer mood encouraged cautious bargain-hunting early in the day, and then more aggressive buying raids by investors afraid of missing out on a major rally. But traders were hesitant about pushing values too much higher because of uncertainties linked to the economy and fear that institutions hurt by the collapse might quickly renege on sales prices.

The stock market's rise came amid a drop in the dollar, which has been falling hard on

See MARKET, Page 10

## Britain Will Proceed With Sale of BP Stock

By Warren Getler  
International Herald Tribune  
LONDON — Britain announced late Thursday that it would allow the £7.2 billion (\$12 billion) offer of shares in British Petroleum Co. to proceed.

Nigel Lawson, chancellor of the Exchequer, made the announcement to the House of Commons at 10 P.M. — as Tory backbenchers roared their approval — just hours before trading in the new shares was set to begin Friday.

Mr. Lawson was faced with calls to cancel the sale from the Labor Party, the British and American underwriters and from the finance ministers of Canada and Japan, whose private underwriters also stood to lose. Earlier this week, he had said that he was convinced the sale must go on.

BP's share price closed at 259 pence Thursday, before the announcement on the offer. Thursday's closing represented a 71 percent discount to the 330 pence per-share offer price set on Oct. 15.

In making the decision to proceed with the offer, Mr. Lawson resisted a torrent of pressure from the underwriters, who had asserted that they would be saddled with heavy paper losses of around £1 billion to £1.5 billion. The underwriters will have to take up the nearly 2 billion BP shares on offer that had been shunned by investors when the issue closed Wednesday.

The Bank of England has agreed to cushion investors by offering to buy back BP shares at their current trading value, which on an installment basis would be 70 pence, for the next month. But an American analyst said this would only "cap the losses facing the American underwriters" and would be "a severe blow."

The decision to proceed with the sale, according to analysts, is expected to put downward pressure on BP's share price on the London stock exchange.



A trader at the Frankfurt Bourse talked by telephone Thursday as he watched monitors showing falling stock prices.

## China to Reduce Planning and Add Zones

By Daniel Sourtherland  
Washington Post Service  
BEIJING — China's reformist leaders announced on Thursday that they would reduce Soviet-style central planning and forcefully expand the nation's opening to the outside world by creating new special economic zones.

The announcements gave a clear signal that the reformists have won a battle over conservative leaders. Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang declared that in two to three years, only about 30 percent of the country's economy will be controlled through central planning, the official Xinhua news agency said.

Experts said that this was the first time any top Chinese leader had given such a specific target for reductions in central planning. Xinhua said Mr. Zhao made the disclosure in a meeting Thursday with Arthur Dunkel, director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. China has applied to join the GATT and its application has been hindered by its continuing barriers to free trade.

Mr. Zhao told Mr. Dunkel that nine years ago, China's economy was 100 percent planned. The prime minister estimated that it is now 50 percent under central planning.

part of an effort to make China more attractive to high-technology investors. At a press conference, meanwhile, Gu Mu, a state councillor, said that Hainan island, off the coast far to the south, will become a special economic zone. It will serve as a laboratory for experiments with several forms of international trade and investment which China so far has avoided, including unrestricted sales of land on the island and other elements of a capitalist system.

The ownership of land is a sensitive issue in Communist countries. Officials insist that land throughout China is still state-owned, despite the fact that peasants now have the use of their land for up to 15-year periods.

Mr. Gu said that a proposal has been made to turn two large peninsulas in the north — the Liaoning and Shandong peninsulas — into areas more open to foreign trade and investment. His press conference was held in connection with the ongoing Communist Party congress. It gave a clear signal that reformist leaders have won a battle over "conservative" leaders who have wanted to limit the expansion of special economic zones. The existing four zones offer tax breaks and less government interference to foreign investors. The four — Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Xiamen and Shantou — lie on China's southeast coast. All have had problems.

Hainan, an undeveloped tropical island slightly smaller than Taiwan, would become by far the largest of the special zones.

On the political front, Mr. Gu indicated that he had been persuaded that Deng Xiaoping, China's senior leader, should step down from the party's ruling Politburo — a strong indication that Mr. Deng will indeed step down.

Mr. Gu, almost certainly, would not have made this statement unless he was fairly sure that he was conforming both to the party consensus and to Mr. Deng's wishes. Mr. Deng is expected to retain great influence by continuing on as chairman of the party's military commission.

On Wednesday, several provincial officials at the congress had said Mr. Deng was being pressed by many other party leaders to reverse his announced intention to retire from the Politburo.

The revelation injected uncertainty into Mr. Deng's attempts to engineer a smooth transition of power from older leaders like himself to younger officials.

Western diplomats said that if Mr. Deng, 83, were unable to retire from the Politburo, it would indicate that the leadership was torn by conflicts over the succession issue and that Mr. Deng's strong presence at the top was still required to arbitrate disputes.

It would also reveal a lack of confidence in the ability of Prime Minister Zhao, who is expected to take over as party general secretary at the end of the current congress.



Judge Douglas H. Ginsburg of the District of Columbia Circuit Court, who was nominated Thursday.

## Reagan Makes Selection For Supreme Court Seat

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches  
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Thursday that he would nominate Judge Douglas H. Ginsburg, 41, a conservative federal appeals court judge, for the Supreme Court seat that Judge Robert H. Bork was denied in a bitter confirmation battle.

Judge Ginsburg, a surprise choice given his youth and only one year of experience as a judge, was seen as the favorite of Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d.

Conservatives in the administration and in the Senate had been pushing for Judge Ginsburg. The judge, formerly a Harvard Law School anti-trust expert, served briefly as assistant attorney general in charge of anti-trust policy before being put on the appeals court late last year.

Judge Ginsburg also served as law clerk to Justice Thurgood Marshall, the only black on the Supreme Court and one of its most liberal members. It confirmed by the Senate, Judge Ginsburg would replace Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr., a critical swing vote, who retired last June, leaving a vacancy, the president tried to fill by naming Judge Bork, who was defeated by the Senate by a 58-42 vote last week.

The appointment is one of the most important in Mr. Reagan's remaining 14 months in office. Because Judge Ginsburg is young and because members of the Supreme Court are appointed for life, the new nominee could shape the decisions of the nation's highest court for years to come.

The Supreme Court has been operating with only eight justices, one short, since Justice Powell, a moderate, retired in June.

Since then the justices have been deadlocked between liberal and conservative factions on a number of important social issues. Judge Ginsburg would be the youngest justice since William O. Douglas joined the court in 1939. Justice Douglas was 40 when he was named to the court.

Judge Ginsburg would also be See COURT, Page 6

# Rabin Says U.S. Was Manipulated by Iraq in Gulf

By Glenn Frankel  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin has asserted that the United States was manipulated by Iraq into attacking Iran in the Gulf War, and he indicated that Israel had not changed its longstanding tilt toward Iran.

While denying that he was directly criticizing U.S. policy in the Gulf, Mr. Rabin contrasted U.S.

involvement on the side of Iraq with the policy of the Soviet Union, which he said had "become the only superpower that can talk to both parties in the war, while the United States cannot."

[Charles E. Redman, a State Department spokesman, said that if Mr. Rabin had been quoted accurately, "we would certainly disagree with his assessment." Reuters reported from Washington.]

Mr. Rabin's comments, made

Wednesday in English at a press conference, marked the first time that a senior Israeli official has publicly criticized the U.S. role in the Gulf War.

They reflected the longtime hostility between Israel and Iraq, a hostility that led Israel to sell arms secretly to Tehran and to propose to Washington the weapons-for-hostages exchange that led to the wider Iran-contra affair.

Mr. Rabin also said that his gov-

ernment would resist any attempt by the United States to cut its military aid to Israel as part of efforts to reduce the U.S. budget deficit. He said that Israel would hold the Reagan administration to its pledge to supply the full \$1.8 billion for each of the next two years.

The issue became emotional this week after the Israeli press reported estimates by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget that Israel might lose up to \$140 million in

military and economic assistance under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act — a prospect that Israeli leaders have heatedly denounced.

Mr. Rabin said that Baghdad had succeeded in "globalizing the tanker war" by attacking Iranian oil storage installations and ships and goading Tehran into retaliating against civilian oil tankers. The result was the involvement of U.S. and European naval vessels in the conflict, he said.

"None of those fleets that came to the Persian Gulf protect the Iranian right of free navigation, which is under attack by the Iraqis," said Mr. Rabin. "They protect only the right to navigation of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the oil princes on the western side of the Gulf."

Israel has long favored Iran, a policy that dates to the early days of the Jewish state when Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion advocated support for non-Arab nations on the periphery of the Middle East as a counterbalance to Israel's hostile Arab neighbors. The hostility toward Israel shown by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has led some to argue that the policy should be scrapped.

Mr. Rabin made it clear, however, that Israel's defense establishment still favored Iran and saw the Gulf War as a blessing for Israel. For one thing, he said, the war had removed Iraq, which has sent troops to most Arab-Israeli conflicts, as a factor.



Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia's first prime minister, condemned recent arrests Wednesday.

## Malaysia Arrests Increase to 79

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Police said they had detained another 16 people Thursday, bringing to 79 the number held in what officials say is an attempt to reduce tension between Malays and Chinese.

Tunku Abdul Rahman, the country's first prime minister who is revered as an elder statesman, strongly condemned the arrests. "Malaysia is on the way to dictatorship," the 79-year-old said Thursday.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### India Uses Helicopters Against Tamils

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — India said Thursday that it had launched its first aerial strafing attack against Tamil rebels in northern Sri Lanka and killed 27 of them, but a journalist in the area said many of the dead were civilians.

A government spokesman said that all who died were Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam militants, killed when helicopters strafed their Chavakachcheri stronghold, east of Jaffna.

However, a journalist working for the Calcutta-based Telegraph newspaper reported that at least 20 civilians were killed when the gunships poured rocket and machine-gun fire into the town's central market, bus station and nearby houses. The reporter, Sumir Lal, said that when he reached the town on the edge of Jaffna Lagoon on Wednesday he found part of the market ablaze and counted 15 dead among the ruins. There were more dead in the local hospital.

### Kim Dae Jung Is Forming New Party

SEOUL (AP) — Kim Dae Jung pressed ahead Thursday with the formation of a new political party to support his bid as the second opposition candidate for president.

Mr. Kim met with aides and supporters to discuss plans for the party, tentatively named the Democratic Peace Party. He was an adviser to the main opposition Renminjok Democratic Party before splitting with his rival, Kim Young Sam, who has also declared his candidacy.

President Chun Doo Hwan approved a new constitution Thursday that provides for direct presidential elections. Voters overwhelmingly supported the document in a national referendum Tuesday. Korean newspapers reported that the government would set Dec. 15 as the date for the nation's first direct presidential elections in 16 years.

### Toxic Gas Injures 24 in French City

NANTES, France (Reuters) — Fifty thousand people were evacuated from their homes and 24 suffered slight injuries when a cloud of highly toxic gas was released into the skies of western France on Thursday, local officials said.

Officials in this western port city said a gas formed from burning ammonium nitrate poured into the atmosphere after fire broke out in a silo containing the fertilizer. Fire officials said the fire had been brought under control before nightfall.

They said a cloud of gas nine miles (15 kilometers) long by two miles wide was drifting west of the city towards the coast. Interior Minister Charles Pasqua said in Paris that 24 people had been treated for injuries after the gas escape. He added that the gas was likely to cause pollution of the Loire River.

### New Caledonia Court Acquits Loyalists

NOUMEA, New Caledonia (Reuters) — Seven pro-French loyalists on trial for shooting 10 Kanak separatists to death in 1984 were freed Thursday after the jury ruled that they had acted in self defense.

Separatists from the Melanesian Kanak community, campaigning for the Pacific island's independence from France, immediately denounced the acquittal. "Kanak can now be gunned down like dogs," said Jean-Marie Tjibaou, the leader of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, who lost two brothers in the shooting.

The seven were charged with premeditated murder and organizing an ambush near the isolated locality of Hienghène in December 1984, when a violent separatist campaign against European settlers was at its height.

### Israel Closes Bethlehem University

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Israeli authorities on Thursday ordered Bethlehem University to be closed for three months after noting by Palestinian students, an Israeli Army spokeswoman said.

A 22-year-old male student was in a critical condition after being shot in the head by troops during disturbances at the school on the occupied West Bank on Wednesday. A girl student was also shot in the leg and gasoline bombs were thrown at soldiers.

Military authorities and Palestinian sources said there were several violent incidents in the West Bank and Gaza Strip on Thursday but there were no reports of injuries or arrests.

### For the Record

Sixteen Iranians on a Moscow-bound Aeroflot flight from Cuba refused on Thursday to get back on the plane after a refueling stop at Shannon Airport and asked Ireland for political asylum, the authorities said. (UPI)

The European Parliament condemned Thursday the remark by Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the French National Front, that the Nazi gas chambers were only a detail in the history of World War II. The rightist leader made the remark in an interview on Sept. 13. (Reuters)

Austria's ruling Socialist Party on Thursday rejected by a 2-1 vote a resolution calling for President Kurt Waldheim to resign for the good of the country because of the controversy over his war record. (Reuters)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Senate Clears Airline-Smoking Curb

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate gave preliminary approval Thursday to a ban on cigarette smoking on domestic airline flights scheduled to last 90 minutes or less. The prohibition would cover more than half of all U.S. routes for an initial two-year period.

The wording of the prohibition is a change from the original version, which would have affected flights of up to two hours and lasted for three years. But those terms were opposed by senators from southern tobacco-growing states, and the new wording was reached after several hours of closed negotiations.

More than 30 health and consumer groups, joined by unions representing flight attendants, have lobbied for the measure. On the other side, the tobacco and airline industries, joined by the airline pilots' union, want to block it. The pilots believe that with a ban in effect, smokers would light up secretly in airliner bathrooms, where there is a high risk of fire.

### Protests Delay Italian Train Service

ROME (Reuters) — Italian travelers, who have already suffered this week from a series of air strikes, faced long delays at railway stations on Thursday because of a stoppage by train guards.

Only 10 percent of trains were running due to the 24-hour unofficial strike by the guards, protesting over pay and working conditions, railroad officials said.

Unofficial groups have also organized themselves among airline ground staff, staging occasional stoppages this week, which delayed Alitalia flights. Most flights in and out of Milan will be canceled Friday due to an official strike by ground staff.

Dutch police on Thursday started towing away trawlers being used by fishermen to blockade Amsterdam port in a protest over a government ban on cod fishing, a police spokesman said. (Reuters)

## Iran Says Its Jets Caused 'Heavy Damage' in Iraq

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUWAIT — Iran said its planes attacked military and economic centers in southern Iraq on Thursday, inflicting heavy damage, and

fighters extinguished a blaze at a huge Saudi oil field.

The official Iranian news agency, IRNA, said Iranian jets had raided installations in the town of Tib.

"Heavy damage was inflicted on the enemy," it said in a dispatch monitored in Nicosia, Cyprus.

Iran had pledged to avenge air raids on its mainland Wednesday that left 18 civilians dead and 70 injured, according to Iranian figures.

Fars province in southern Iran. It also announced attacks on three tankers near Iran, but shipping executives could not confirm those claims.

Sources at the Arabian-American Oil Co., or Aramco, said Thursday that the fire in Saudi Arabia, at its Safaniya oil field, had been extinguished, and they ruled out the possibility of sabotage.

The Safaniya field accounts for 200,000 of the average 4.5 million barrels of crude oil produced each day by Saudi Arabia.

In Manama, Bahrain, U.S. military sources told The Associated Press that the battleship Iowa and the aircraft carrier Midway had been assigned to the Gulf region beginning next month.

## Blast in Paris Damages Shop Owned by Iranian

PARIS — A bomb exploded outside a photocopying shop in western Paris on Thursday, smashing its windows and damaging a parked car but causing no injuries, police said. There was no immediate claim of responsibility.

The police said the shop belonged to an Iranian businessman who said he had received no threats. He was identified as the son of a former Iranian air force chief of staff currently imprisoned in Iran.

Marine salvage executives reported Wednesday that a fire was raging at the field, the world's largest offshore oil operation. They said that one drilling platform had burned for hours.

Sources at Aramco said it appeared that one person had been killed at the oil field, which is 60 miles (100 kilometers) south of Kuwait.

The fire broke out when a small supply boat punctured a pipeline, the sources reported.

The sources said the Iowa, making its first active-duty tour since the Korean War, was destined to replace its sister ship, the Missouri, in the Arabian Sea next month.

About the same time, the Midway will take over for the Ranger, which has been on station in the area since late August, they said.

The battleships and jet carriers are the main ships in U.S. Navy battle groups operating in the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Oman, supporting navy escort operations inside the Gulf. (AP, Reuters)

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**Locust Alert Is Declared In 2 Spanish Provinces**

MURCIA, Spain — A cloud of locusts from Algeria is threatening fruit- and vegetable-growing areas in southern Spain, regional officials said Thursday.

Farmers were placed on alert in Murcia and Almeria provinces, and planes were standing by to spray chemicals.

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# House Rejects Deficit Measure, Hoping for Successful Talks

**The Associated Press**  
 WASHINGTON — The House rejected a leadership Thursday and refused to consider a Democratic deficit-reduction package for fiscal 1988 centered on a \$12-billion tax increase.

The 217-203 vote reflected sentiment that Congress should rely on negotiations between its leaders and the White House to produce a deficit-reduction plan.

The vote also indicated considerable opposition to a big welfare overhaul provision that is attached to the deficit-cutting bill, and it showed that many lawmakers would prefer to avoid a tax increase.

Every Republican voted against the bill.

Representative Jim Wright of Texas, the speaker of the House, said the House Rules Committee would meet later Thursday and strip off the welfare provision. That could result in another vote on the deficit package on Friday.

The vote came after Mr. Wright called the Democratic package one that was fairer than any alternative likely to emerge from negotiations with the White House.

"The problem is not going to go away," Mr. Wright said. "The longer we delay, the bigger it gets."

"What the members have attempted to express here is 'Give this bipartisan negotiating team a chance,'" the House Republican leader, Robert H. Michel of Illinois, said after the vote.

Mr. Wright acknowledged that 25 to 30 members of his party also objected to making the welfare plan a part of the deficit-reduction bill.

The \$23 billion deficit reduction goal for fiscal 1988, which began

Oct. 1, was set by the revised balanced-budget law signed by President Ronald Reagan last month. Many negotiators said they hope to exceed that target with extra steps to shrink the deficit.

Without action on the deficit, various estimates say, the deficit will reach \$163 billion to \$179 billion in fiscal 1988. Many economists say the deficit is one cause of the stock market plunge.

The law specifies that if Congress and the president do not agree on a plan to trim \$23 billion from the deficit by cutting certain programs and raising revenues, then the reductions will be implemented in the form of automatic spending cuts in many budget accounts.

They would fall most heavily on defense and some social programs that already have been cut deeply.

At the White House, Mr. Reagan met with his top economic advisers on the deficit-cutting negotiations, telling them, "It sounds like you're talking about the right issues."

And the chief presidential spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said that Mr. Reagan's aides were satisfied with the progress of negotiations with Capitol Hill.

Earlier, Mr. Wright had said passage of the bill by the Democrat-controlled body would enhance prospects of reaching agreement with the White House on a complete plan of deficit cuts.

But Republican leaders had insisted that a vote to raise taxes, even while congressional and White House negotiators were meeting, could torpedo that effort.

"It's nothing but a tax increase," Representative Trent Lott of Mississippi, the assistant Republican leader, said of the Democrats' bill.

"Ninety percent of the alleged spending savings are not there," he said. "The American people are not going to take this one sitting down."

"I'm a little more optimistic," said Senator Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, the ranking Republican on the Senate Budget Committee and one of 14 members of the congressional negotiating team. "We've made some progress, but we're a long way from a conclusion."

Mr. Reagan, meanwhile, was briefed on the negotiations between the White House and lawmakers on the deficit-cutting efforts by his chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr., Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d, James C. Miller 3d, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, and the national security adviser, Frank C. Carlucci.

Asked what the "right issues" were, James Baker said, "getting some spending cuts."

Most of the new revenue in the House bill would come from corporations and upper-income individuals. Telephone users would have to continue paying a 3-percent excise tax, which otherwise expires at the end of the year.

Separately, the House Appropriations Committee approved a bill Thursday to keep the government operating at current levels through Nov. 20, a 10-day extension needed because Congress still has failed to pass any of the regular fiscal 1988 spending bills.

Government agencies have been operating since the fiscal year that began Oct. 1 at last year's levels under earlier legislation, which expires Nov. 10.

# Brock Urges Congress to Reject Trade Restrictions

**By Kenneth B. Noble**  
**New York Times Service**  
 MIAMI BEACH, Florida — Labor Secretary William E. Brock 3d has urged congressional leaders to abandon efforts on a restrictive trade bill, predicting that passage of the measure would cause "rampant panic" in the world's financial markets.

"I think it would scare people to death if we passed something like that," Mr. Brock said Wednesday at a news conference after he addressed delegates to the biennial convention of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The labor secretary's remarks were the first by a Reagan administration official linking the number in the markets with the suggestion that the trade bill be withdrawn. Only last week, Clayton K. Ventur, the U.S. trade representative, signaled the administration's interest in working out a compromise on trade legislation.

But Mr. Brock, who also served as the administration's trade representative before becoming labor secretary, indicated that the administration was now adamantly opposed to the bill, calling it "really bad" and "dangerous."

"The thought that we would run the risk of a major attack on the world trading system at a time when the world is as tumultuous, as dangerous, as panicky as it is at the moment, is irrational," Mr. Brock said.

Mr. Brock, who has resigned as labor secretary, effective Friday, to become manager of Senator Bob Dole's presidential campaign, added that he ought to draw back from any step that would further destabilize the world system, financial and economic.

"I think Brock's statement is an outrageous one," Lloyd Bentsen, Democrat of Texas and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said in Washington. "He has been against the bill from the beginning, and he has seized on the stock market crisis to malign it."

A spokesman for the office of the U.S. trade representative said that the administration continued to support "responsible trade legislation" and would work with Congress to achieve it while continuing to oppose protectionist measures.

Mr. Brock's remarks surprised and perplexed labor leaders.

The labor federation's chief lobbyist, Robert McGlotten, said Mr. Brock's remarks about the trade bill "don't make sense."

"It's ironic that the lame duck secretary says they ought to pull the bill," he said. "It's the policy of the Reagan administration and its labor secretary that caused the massive panic in the financial markets in the first place."



The six Republican presidential contenders posing after their first televised debate. From left, Alexander M. Haig Jr., Vice President George Bush, Pierre S. du Pont 4th, Representative Jack F. Kemp, Senator Bob Dole and Pat Robertson.

# Arms Issue Enlivens Republican Debate

**By David S. Broder and David Hoffman**  
**Washington Post Service**  
 HOUSTON — Vice President George Bush came under attack from his Republican rivals in the opening debate of the party's presidential campaign, where he stood alone as a defender of the proposed U.S.-Soviet treaty on intermediate-range missiles.

The debate Wednesday night erupted in a sharp exchange over the arms treaty when former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. lashed out at Mr. Bush with, "I never heard a wimp out of you about the treaty when they were cabinet colleagues in 1982."

And direct attacks on Mr. Bush by the former governor of Delaware, Pierre S. du Pont 4th, were met with boos from the audience.

The Senate minority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, who is considered Mr. Bush's chief rival for the nomination, also was a target of criticism, but he sought to play the role of peacemaker, throwing in quips whenever the debate got tense.

Mr. Bush is considered the clear Republican front-runner in the race. The debate was especially critical for the four candidates who trail since it was their first opportunity to appear as equals to Mr. Bush and Mr. Dole before a television audience, which was estimated at 10 million people.

Representative Jack F. Kemp, Republican of New York, and Pat Robertson, the former television evangelist, stressed their conservative agendas while Mr. Dole and Mr. Bush emphasized their experience and leadership roles.

The topics of arms control and the stock market collapse dominated the two-hour confrontation, which was carried on the "Firing Line" program. The host, William F. Buckley Jr., was joined by the former Democratic National Committee chairman Robert S. Strauss in questioning the six Republicans.

The debate came to life when Mr. Buckley asked about the prospective treaty on medium- and shorter-range weapons, and Mr. Bush found himself the only all-out defender of it.

Mr. Haig, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Robertson and Mr. du Pont expressed strong disagreement with the pact. They said it would increase the risk of conventional war in Europe and let Moscow escape responsibility for what they asserted were past violations of treaties.

Mr. Bush said every European leader he had met on his recent European trip supported the treaty, as do, he asserted, most Americans.

Addressing Mr. Kemp, Mr. Bush said: "Our president has stayed firm with the Soviets. And for the first time we are getting rid of an entire generation of nuclear weap-

ons. And that's good for my grandchildren and for the whole world."

That was not the end of it, however. On the next question Mr. du Pont turned back to the INF pact and said Mr. Bush's answer "illustrates the concern man, feel about where you would lead America."

"We've not seen any vision, any principle, any policy," he said. "We're waiting for details, and we're hearing generalities."

Mr. du Pont was booed by some in the audience, and Mr. Bush said, "Pierre, let me help you."

Then he ripped into Mr. du Pont's proposal that young people be offered incentives for establishing private retirement accounts as an alternative to Social Security, saying: "It's a nutty idea to fool around with Social Security. It's a new idea, but it's a dumb idea."

When Mr. Bush reiterated that Europeans support the INF treaty, Mr. Haig said, "I've just come back from Europe, too, and they are unsettled by this treaty." Mr. Haig said the professed support resulted from "arm-twisting" by the Reagan administration.

Mr. Bush broke in to say, "All you supported this in 1982."

Mr. Haig, saying he had argued against the proposal when it was being discussed in cabinet meetings, turned to Mr. Bush and said, "I never heard a wimp out of you, George."

Decorum was restored in the next round when all the candidates except Mr. Haig expressed strong support for the Strategic Defense Initiative and vowed to push it ahead.

Mr. Haig questioned the others' criticism of reliance on nuclear deterrence, decrying "pie in the sky" alternatives.

Questioned by Mr. Strauss about the stock market's dive and the budget negotiations under way, Mr. Bush insisted twice that he would not raise taxes, despite Mr. Reagan's recent comments that he would consider a tax increase as part of a deficit-cutting package.

His promise was echoed by Mr. Robertson and Mr. Kemp, but Mr. Dole emphasized his role in fashioning a compromise.

# A Startling Puff of Ancient Air

## 50% Higher Oxygen Level Detected in Dinosaur Era

**By James Gleick**  
**New York Times Service**  
 PHOENIX, Arizona — Tiny bubbles trapped in amber for 80 million years have given scientists their first direct look at the Earth's atmosphere in the time of the dinosaurs, and the mix of gases appears to have been dramatically different from the air we breathe today.

A preliminary analysis suggests that the ancient atmosphere may have been 50 percent richer in the oxygen that sustains the animal life of the planet.

That finding, presented Thursday at the annual meeting of the Geological Society of America, is sure to astonish experts on global climate and the evolution of life. They had assumed that the air in that epoch differed little from today's.

If confirmed, the discovery of a more oxygen-rich atmosphere would influence the debate about a wide range of problems, from the history of climatic change to the birth and extinction of species.

Until now, the oldest known samples of air were far younger, the product of a 160,000-year-old core of polar ice that was painstakingly drawn over the last five years from its resting place a mile below the surface of Antarctica.

But by crushing bits of amber and analyzing the faint breath of gas that escapes, researchers appear to have opened an unexpected new window onto the history of the atmosphere and the creatures it has nourished.

As the technique is refined, the researchers, Robert A. Berner of Yale University and Gary P. Lands of the U.S. Geological Survey in Denver, hope through the study of other amber samples to assemble a detailed picture going back even further.

Microscopic air bubbles are not unusual in amber, the resin from pine trees that has hard-

ened into yellowish, translucent lumps. Some amber has been preserved for 300 million to 300 million years.

"It's very exciting," said James C.G. Walker of the University of Michigan, an authority on the development of the Earth's atmosphere and oceans. "I think it's a tremendously promising technique."

The researchers emphasize that their analysis is still tentative, particularly the surprising discovery of a higher level of oxygen.

But they believe that they have ruled out every possible alternative and that the amber bubbles reflect the composition of ancient air, folded into resin that oozed from trees in the Cretaceous period.

Oxygen now makes up 21 percent of the atmosphere; the rest is mainly nitrogen, with a fraction of a percent of carbon dioxide and traces of many other gases.

The Cretaceous amber, found in northern Manitoba, suggests an oxygen content as high as 32 percent. The rest of the air was mainly nitrogen, as in the atmosphere today.

"No one's ever thought about the possibility that oxygen could change so dramatically," Mr. Berner said.

More oxygen would have been a good boon to animals trying to develop more efficient versions of the energy-generating chemistry of life.

A given species might have been able to get by with smaller lungs, for example.

A decline in oxygen content, on the other hand, would surely have affected species accustomed to a richer atmosphere.

Some scientists speculated that paleontologists studying the history of evolution might be tempted to look to the new research as a possible influence on the mass extinctions, including that of the dinosaurs, that closed the Cretaceous period.

The primordial Earth, before the origin of life, had an atmosphere with no oxygen at all. It took billions of years for early organisms to free the oxygen that was bound to iron oxide and other minerals in the planet's surface.

That increase in oxygen over eons has been the only such trend that scientists have known.

A higher oxygen content than today's has seemed unlikely, and some scientists have even argued that a level as high as 30 percent would have set off a global conflagration, vast forest fires burning in the enriched air.

"I can't believe we're living that close to the edge," Mr. Walker said. "If you get too much oxygen in the air, the world would become highly flammable, but I think the threshold is probably higher."

Oxygen continuously enters and leaves the atmosphere and oceans through a host of chemical and biological processes.

Scientists have only recently begun to appreciate the complexity of this cycle of enrichment and depletion and the role of living creatures in helping to regulate the atmosphere's content.

# Undiplomatic Attitudes at State Dept.

## 'Cut Things, Not People,' Budget-Beset Employees Urge

**By John M. Goshko**  
**Washington Post Service**  
 WASHINGTON — The State Department's plan to cope with budget restrictions by eliminating about 1,270 jobs has sent morale plummeting and is causing angry demands from department employees that the Reagan administration "cut things, not people."

This has been the most frequently heard phrase at the department since early this month, when details unfolded as to how the department intends to absorb an \$84 million shortfall in the operating budget that it expects to receive from Congress for fiscal 1988.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz announced Sept. 18 that considerable belt-tightening would be required, but he was vague and did not say that large-scale firings and forced retirements were being planned.

According to department officials, the realization that the State Department plans to eliminate about 8 percent of its 15,800 Foreign Service and Civil Service personnel has caused the biggest blow to morale since the late 1940s and early 1950s, when many of its employees were targets of anti-communist witch hunts.

Now, staff meetings, incoming

cables and corridor conversations echo with bitter complaints that the department is sacrificing its only real asset — the talents of its people — in a way that will make it incapable of properly performing many of its assigned foreign policy functions.

In a recent cable to embassies, Ronald L. Spiers, undersecretary of state for management, sought to address that point, noting that the department has dealt with shrinking appropriations since 1986 by "reducing expenditures for things such as equipment, supplies and vehicles." But, he added, "We have reached a point where such 'thinning-the-soup' measures will no longer suffice."

Such explanations have not stilled complaints that many expensive programs and equipment acquisitions have been spared from cuts because they are pet projects of Congress or of the department's top management.

Among rank-and-file diplomats and other employees, there seems to be almost universal agreement that if the department wants to make meaningful budget cuts, it should postpone plans for improving security at overseas embassies through a massive rebuilding program, erecting a new campus for the Foreign Service Institute in

northern Virginia, replacing its computers with newer models and acquiring an official residence for the secretary of state.

Fueling this attitude is anger over what many employees believe was the excessive secrecy and lack of consultation with which the master plan for cutbacks was drafted under the guidance of Deputy Secretary John C. Whitehead and three other senior department officials.

The result, as a senior official said privately, "was about what you would expect from a group of accountants and systems analysts who are adept at numbers crunching but who don't understand the realities of what the State Department is supposed to do and what it needs and doesn't need to do it."

"Most people here are so fed up with being kicked around that if the department were to make its planned early-retirement offer available to everyone, almost the entire building would be disposed to accept," said Evangeline Monroe, vice president of the American Foreign Service Association.

"But," she added, "when people stop and think, they realize that even that isn't an agreeable way out, because in most cases the annuity isn't enough to live on."

# Vatican Synod in Sharp Disagreement Over Independence of Lay Movements

**By Roberto Suro**  
**New York Times Service**  
 ROME — The rapidly growing strength of independent lay movements in the Roman Catholic Church has provoked sharp disagreements at the Synod of Bishops now meeting at the Vatican.

Several church leaders have risen in the synod to demand that lay movements subject themselves to the authority of local bishops. In response, leaders of some major lay organizations have argued that their liberty must be respected by the hierarchy.

Some participants in the debate have said the church faces a historic challenge in adapting its structures to the religious movements that have developed around the world in recent years. In parts of Europe and Latin America, the growth of lay movements has caused both a realignment of forces in the church and a change in the ways the church influences secular politics.

Monsignor Alvaro del Portillo, the prelate of Opus Dei, a lay organization with considerable influence in the Vatican, said in an interview that the flourishing of lay movements represented "the response of the Holy Spirit" to a

crisis that struck the church after the Second Vatican Council.

Archbishop Rumbert G. Weakland of Milwaukee said the synod was debating issues similar to those faced by the church in crucial periods like the Middle Ages and the Counter-Reformation, when new types of relationships had to be negotiated between the hierarchy and emerging clerical orders.

The synod, an advisory body with 232 participants, is due to conclude its monthlong deliberations Saturday and is expected to give Pope John Paul II recommendations involving the role of lay people in the church.

The new lay movements vary in their purposes and practices, although most have developed apart from regular church structures. For instance, Opus Dei, with 76,000 members worldwide, emphasizes intense training in Catholic doctrine and has its own priests, churches and schools.

Different issues are raised by "base communities," neighborhood organizations that have developed in the slums of many Latin American cities. These communi-

ties practice economic and political self-help along with religion.

Lay movements have had less impact in the United States, where the parish has remained the center of church activity.

The pope, who is expected by Vatican officials to write a document on the laity after studying the Synod's report, has often said he sees lay movements as a primary source of renewal in the church after the dramatic changes enacted by Vatican Council in the 1960s.

**Women's Rights Hailed**  
 The synod on Thursday condemned discrimination against women and praised women who "justly fight" for their rights, The Associated Press reported.

The bishops also said Catholic politicians should uphold church teaching and fight for social justice, human rights and religious freedom.

"We rejoice in the progress and advances which have been made in recognition of the legitimate rights that enable women to fulfill their mission in the church and in the world," the bishops said.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Yes, Start With the Deficit

Critics, right and left, insist that it is wrong to cut the U.S. budget deficit now. Non-experts are entitled to wonder, too. Why tighten up just when the stock market is in shock and the economy may be on the brink of recession?

Yet a broad sweep of respected conservative and liberal economists, plus President Reagan, Democratic and Republican leaders of Congress, a phalanx of foreign leaders and many businessmen believe the deed must be done. While they are divided over whether to raise taxes, they agree that the deficit has to come down, by at least \$23 billion. Not one would say that this would make everything all right. It is still the right place to start.

Taming the budget is only one of several immediate steps to be taken, all linked. Tighter budgets must be matched by the Federal Reserve loosening reins on credit. That is how to maintain aggregate demand and minimize chances of recession. Further, this American policy must be matched by stronger growth policies in the powerhouse economies of West Germany and Japan. And all must pay careful attention to the value of the dollar.

There is no magic in a \$23 billion deficit reduction. It is the target mandated for fiscal 1988 in the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings balanced-budget law. Some experts now question whether that is enough. But given concerns about recession it is probably wise to stick with a modest cutback now, coupled with assurance of further reductions to come. A more resounding challenge to policy

comes from those who argue that the time for tightening has passed. Their counsel to let fiscal policy ride misunderstands several factors. What is most needed at this time of enormous uncertainty is stability. A \$23 billion cut is large enough to reassure the financial world but not so large as to feed a recession. The resulting slack in demand can be made up by easier credit and stronger exports, foreign governments willing.

It is also critical that the deficit be reduced by agreement rather than arbitrary Gramm-Rudman-Hollings cuts or a mindless across-the-board spending freeze. Those strategies hit poor people hardest. Moreover, failure to negotiate agreement would say that Washington remains in paralysis, even after the Wall Street collapse; that is how to rattle the markets more.

As the White House and congressional leaders tackle these questions, one danger is gimmick solutions. Two examples: The pending budget legislation in the Senate pretends to save almost \$1 billion by altered bookkeeping — no change in spending — for the Tongass National Forest in Alaska. A House bill pretends to find new revenue by making corporations pay taxes more quickly. Such transparent manipulation feeds suspicion that Washington will never make hard choices.

For the moment, the budget negotiators appear to be on track. A watchful world can withhold judgment until the job is accomplished, honestly and quickly.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## The Case for a Gas Tax

If President Reagan and Congress cannot cut the budget deficit by more than the \$23 billion already assured, that will be a spectacular confession of political incompetence. The financial markets will read it that way, and an incompetent government is not a reassuring sight to investors already badly shaken by the drop in stock prices. But the job of managing the budget is not as hard as the negotiators have been making it.

The deficit has to come down, but that is not all. Throughout the economy Americans are consuming more than they can afford and saving too little. It is time to raise consumption taxes, and not just on beer.

The case for a gasoline tax is stronger than ever. It not only would raise the revenues that the government desperately needs, it would put a useful restraint on the rate at which the United States is burning oil. Oil imports have been rising steadily for two years. With the world's chief source of imported oil threatened by an unending war in the Gulf, it is mindless simply to let American dependence keep drifting upward.

Each penny per gallon added to the gas tax would raise \$1 billion a year. How about a 30-cent tax, phased in over three years? It would do wonders for the deficit. It would also do wonders for the atmosphere in the

stock market. People there fear that even if the White House and Congress manage to produce a reduction in this year's deficit, it will be a patched-up list of one-shot gimmicks and nifties like asset sales and accounting changes that promise only the most illusory improvement. A gasoline tax scheduled to rise over time would, in contrast, be a solid promise of real, permanent progress.

The anti-tax theorists and supply-siders, as one would expect, have begun to remind a nervous Congress that attempts to balance the budget in the early 1930s made the Depression much worse. There are a couple of night-and-day differences between then and now. The U.S. economy, and the world's, was already several months into a recession when the stock market crashed in 1929. Now, in contrast, the economy is expanding rapidly. In the 1930s, the Federal Reserve Board mistakenly tightened the money supply and raised interest rates. Currently, one crucial benefit of a lower deficit would be to provide the Federal Reserve greater latitude to lower interest rates. That will do more to avoid a recession than trying to persuade Wall Street that big deficits are good for it. The gas tax is too ineffective a remedy to ignore.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## The Soviet Masses Awake

One group protests the destruction of historic buildings in Moscow. Another calls for a non-governmental seminar on human rights. A third restores a monastery for use as a cultural center. Such is the diversity of groups mushrooming in the Soviet Union, where even to organize on behalf of the handicapped has long been impossible.

Mikhail Gorbachev rightly believes that he cannot have the economic reform his country desperately needs without public vitality and enthusiasm for change. But those attitudes do not come easily to a people so long pushed down, and his pleas have taken on an almost plaintive air. The new groups are the first hint that social and political pluralism could begin to emerge from the gloom.

They nudge tentatively at the boundaries, requesting the right to run candidates for government posts, inviting links with East European or Western peace groups. The Perestroika Club proposes a monument to the victims of Stalinism. A Federation of Socialist Clubs, reminiscent of America's New Left in the '60s, debates the future of Soviet society.

Inevitably, there are those who use their new freedoms to deny freedom to others and incite hatred. For example, the nationalist Pamyat is anti-Semitic and volubly opposes current reforms. The groups are such a new phenomenon

that both club members and Soviet authorities are groping for rules of behavior. So far, the government has tended toward the permissive, allowing the clubs to operate openly and even to call news conferences to explain their views.

Now a special commission is studying the groups in order to recommend an official stance. The commission was instigated by Tatiana Zaslavskaya, a leading advocate of reform. An economist by profession, she has been uncommonly outspoken about the social problems facing reform. "Ours is a terribly inert system," she has said, with a "conspicuous and general tendency of passivity" that has reduced society to a "slumbering mass."

That inertia is natural enough, given decades of repression of intellectual dissent, denial of diversity and obsession with secrecy. Add fears about the impact of economic reforms on prices, incomes and job security, and the inhibitions on activism are clear.

For all that, the independent clubs sprout with remarkable speed and vitality. Is this the vanguard of the broader activism Mr. Gorbachev says he seeks? Can Soviet society accommodate the unruly energy of such pluralism? The answers will say a lot about how far Mr. Gorbachev's openness and restructuring will go.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Other Comment

### A Little Rationality, Please

As White House and congressional leaders sat down to negotiate deficit reductions, one Wall Streeter demanded that Washington react immediately or "it will get awful."

But it may take some time for Washington to take corrective action — and probably it should. The economic clouds in fact are towering thunderheads in every direction. Solutions will be complicated, long in taking hold and no doubt somewhat painful.

The budget deficit is just one slice of the problem. America needs to deal with a massive trade deficit that may be the most intractable piece of the puzzle. There is the threat of protectionist trade legislation, and the

awful lurking problem of Third World debt. Wall Street, Congress and the administration also must act on internal market problems that have brought about considerable wretched excess and threatened to send Wall Street totally out of control.

The New York Stock Exchange chairman, John Phelan, has highlighted the problem of using credit to buy stocks that must be dumped in a falling market when the stocks lose equity and loans are called, thus making the plunge even worse.

The crisis demands determination, rationality and unity from Washington, but not overreaction. From Wall Street, for now, a little rationality would do.

—The Los Angeles Times

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## OPINION

# The Key to Moscow's Success in the Mideast

By Robert G. Neumann  
This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — Thanks to aggressive diplomacy, the Soviet Union is emerging as a potential mediator and power broker in the Gulf war and the Arab-Israeli conflict. The Soviets have not yet supplanted the United States in the role of Middle East peacemaker, but they have made important gains. The key to Moscow's diplomatic strategy is that, unlike Washington, it maintains contact with all sides, talking to Iran and Iraq, to Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

I have watched the evolution of Soviet Middle East policy at close hand over the past three years. During that time, former Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders and I have met regularly with high-level Soviet Mideast policy makers as part of the Dartmouth Group process of dialogue. During that time, we have seen a growing sophistication on the Soviet side — and an explicit recognition that the war in Afghanistan cannot be won. Starting about a year ago, the Soviets began to talk about playing a more aggressive diplomatic role in the Arab-Israeli confrontation.

General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev has placed himself in an unprecedentedly powerful position in the Middle East. With regard to any future Arab-Israeli peace negotiations, he clearly has recognized what Israel is beginning to — and what Washington has not at all — that no peace agreement, especially one containing territorial compromises for the Palestinians, can be negotiated and legitimized without the participation of representative Palestinians and, of course, a functioning Israeli government.

American policy, in contrast, is still driven by terrorism-fixation and remains unable to accept

the fact that peace negotiations have to take place between enemies and not friends, and that nobody can designate who shall represent the adversary.

The Soviets recognize that the PLO is one of the choke points of any credible peace effort. At the April conference of the Palestine National Council in Algiers, where there was no U.S. presence, the Soviet ambassador was busy bringing radical groups back into the PLO fold, thus strengthening Yasser Arafat's hand.

The PLO still matters in peace negotiations, for a simple reason. No peace agreement will, under even the most optimistic forecasts, get back everything that the Arabs lost in the war of 1967. No Arab state, not Jordan, not Syria, not even Egypt, is strong enough to accept hard-to-swallow compromises over territory deemed by the Arabs to be Palestinian. Only Palestinians can legitimize such compromises.

The Soviets, by their skillful move with the PLO, have placed themselves in a central position in Middle Eastern diplomacy from which they cannot easily be dislodged. The question still asked in Washington of whether "we should let the Russians in" now represents a train that has left the station. Even Secretary of State George Shultz seems to have recognized this by endorsing joint U.S.-Soviet sponsorship of peace negotiations.

The Soviets' advocacy of an international conference to propel the peace process fits their general orientation. They know that Jordan is far too weak to come to the negotiating table alone and make a separate peace. The fate of Egypt's Anwar Sadat, who was far more powerful, is well remembered. Hence Moscow's strong and Washington's milder support for such a conference, in which that part of Israel's political spectrum represented by Shimon Peres has joined.

But this apparent agreement is deceptive. Mr. Shultz and Foreign Minister Peres would like the conference to be little more than show, an umbrella to permit the Jordanians to enter. But then the umbrella would be folded and the actual negotiations would be bilateral between Israel and Jordan, and perhaps Israel and Syria, and all decisions would be final.

The Soviets laugh at such an idea. Yes, they are prepared to be flexible in form, to permit bilateral negotiations, to accept a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation whose Palestinian members would, of course, get their orders from the PLO but whose identity would be less visible than that of known PLO leaders. But their principal objective is a strong role in the Middle East. There is no realistic possibility that they would be willing to settle for anything short of an important voice in the ratification of all bilateral agreements.

The writer, a former U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan, Morocco and Saudi Arabia, is director of Middle East programs at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. He contributed this to The Washington Post.

# The Crisis Is International, And So Are the Solutions

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Yes, a significant cut is needed in the American budget deficit. But when Wall Street and other fragile markets tell political leaders all over the world to get to work, the message has a broader and deeper meaning.

It would be a mistake to think that a nod toward fiscal sanity will be enough to avert the deep recession analysts think likely next year. There remain the critical issues of the trade deficit, exchange rate levels, the protectionist threat and the ugly overhang of \$1 billion in Third World debt.

At a dinner here Monday among liberal Democrats and members of the West German Social Democratic Party, Gina Despres, a top aide to Senator Bill Bradley, heard no disagreement when she said: "The problems and the solutions we face are international. America can't solve this crisis alone. Just cutting the American budget deficit won't help unless West Germany and Japan expand their economies. It will only cause recession."

"If you don't expand," she said to the Germans, "we will have a bitter protectionist reaction, and we will all go to hell in a handbasket."

Wolfgang Roth, the SPD's shadow economics minister and a member of the Bundestag, acknowledged that confidence must be restored in the ability of the major governments to work together. He said that James Baker, the U.S. Treasury secretary, "was right to criticize the Kohl government's high interest rate policy."

Yet the markets are just as unsure whether West Germany will face up to its responsibilities as they are about Washington's ultimate response. What financial markets await from Washington is a fast and credible move to cut the budget deficit significantly, not just the \$23 billion that would arise from the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings legislation.

Financial markets need the assurance of a deficit reduction of \$40 billion to \$50 billion in fiscal 1988. That would offset the inflationary potential of the Federal Reserve's welcome steps to ease money.

One senses that President Reagan is not sufficiently scared. He temporizes about a tax increase, arguing that nothing worse than a "correction" is taking place, and that the economy is pretty much all right.

But how about the Democrats? I do not hear the Democratic presidential candidates using the dreaded word "tax increase."

The idea of a tax increase must be

put in perspective. Some observers, recalling that higher taxes in the 1930s exacerbated economic decline then, wonder about raising taxes now. But no one is suggesting a Hoover-like tax program, designed to wipe out the deficit. Rather, it must be a carefully balanced package to reduce the deficit — and be coordinated, as Gina Despres said, with offsetting stimulating moves by the Fed and by governments abroad.

With fiscal policy so loose and stimulating a consumer boom, the Fed necessarily followed a tight monetary policy. That is why interest rates were shooting up this year and became one of the elements underlying the stock market collapse. That is also why the budget deficit has to be curtailed — so that interest rates come down and stay down.

Thus there is the question of the trade deficit and protectionism. One of the triggers for the Great Depression was passage of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act in 1930, after the market crashed in 1929. Imagine the tonic now if Democratic trade hawks were to announce that they were abandoning their protectionist mischief.

The Washington Post.



Morning in America

# GATT at 40: It's Needed More Than Ever

By Arthur Dunkel

The writer is director-general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

GENEVA — The story of 1929 and 1930 has been told over and over again in recent days. The crash of 1929 and the recession that accompanied and followed it were turned into the Great Depression by the foolishness of governments. We have been reminded sharply of the huge tariff increases, of protectionist retaliation and competitive devaluation that brought about that debacle.

There is no reason to believe that the stock market turmoil of 1987 will lead to the same short-sighted policies. This is true partly because there now exists a safety net of international agreements that allow governments to coordinate economic, trade, monetary and financial policies. An important part of the safety net is the system of multilateral rules through which most major trading countries and many smaller ones bind their trading interests in a contract. The system is the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and it was first signed 40 years ago today.

GATT is now a family of 95 countries. Several other countries are negotiating their accession. This expansion is not only a source of pride, it is a sign that the system can still provide the necessary stimulation to world trade.

Drawing from the experiences of the 1930s, when world trade fell by half over a two-year period and political conflicts between nations grew sharper, GATT devised rules to provide stability and predictability for all those engaged in trade: investors, producers, importers and exporters.

GATT's architects understood many truths about multilateral cooperation. They created no bureaucracy. GATT was, and is, a small organization. Nor did they suppose that sovereign states could be forced to act against their will. Instead, they devised a system of mutuality of rights and obligations that puts great pressure on governments to act in the common good. Decisions are achieved through consensus, not through the counting of votes. This

process can be frustrating, but ultimately it is the most realistic means to achieve worthwhile results in relations between nations.

During GATT's 40 years, world trade has grown in value from \$37 billion to more than \$2.1 trillion per year; import tariffs in industrial countries have fallen from more than 40 percent, on average, to less than 5 percent; the contribution of merchandise trade to America's gross national product has risen from 4.7 percent to 7.2 percent; and present GATT membership accounts for nearly 90 percent of world merchandise trade.

Still, shortcomings in the GATT system are evident. It has not provided effective discipline in agricultural trade. It has permitted the repeated extension of a "temporary" arrangement in textiles and clothing that shackles some of the developing countries' most important industries and penalizes consumers in developed countries. It has been unable to cope with the spread of discriminatory bilateral arrangements that range from steel to semiconductors.

The Uruguay Round of trade negotiations, launched in September 1986, represents a broad approach to the many problems affecting trade relations. The high degree of commitment to this round shows that governments are still attached to the GATT system. Going even further, governments want to put in place a trading system that will meet needs well into the next century.

Far-reaching proposals are on the negotiating table, and they are gaining momentum. The process deserves the support of governments, business and consumers. The creation of a multilateral trading system was important in 1947. Its preservation and expansion is even more important now.

International Herald Tribune.

# A Gear Shift En Route to The Summit

By Flora Lewis

BUDAPEST — The news that Secretary of State George Shultz went home from Moscow without agreement on a summit meeting came as a shock to an East-West meeting of journalists here, even though Moscow later seemed to change its mind.

Some high-level Soviet officials were present, and they obviously did not know what had happened or why. Two of them, separately, said they did not believe that Mikhail Gorbachev had changed tack again and re-linked a summit meeting for the signing of a treaty eliminating intermediate-range missiles to a ban on "star wars." So America, they said, must have come up with new obstacles.

But it is clear that Mr. Gorbachev did switch gears and tried to show that he was not a hurry to see President Reagan. The incident demonstrates that with or without glasnost we know very little about Kremlin politics.

It is conceivable that this was another example of traditional Soviet negotiating tactics, trying to squeeze extra concessions at the last minute. Despite their vastly improved knowledge of the American scene, Soviet decision-makers may wrongly have thought that Ronald Reagan's recent setbacks would make him willing to give more to Mr. Gorbachev. Almost all the evidence, however, goes against these speculations. Political problems of his own at a critical moment are a far more probable cause of Mr. Gorbachev putting off the commitment to a dazzling dust performance with the president.

Reports had spread among top East European officials that Mr. Gorbachev's speech celebrating the 70th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution was going to be a blockbuster. The speech apparently was submitted for approval to the Central Committee last week and aroused sharp criticism and dispute.

Nobody professed to know whether he has therefore decided to make the speech less startling, or to go through with it and try to overwhelm his critics. In any case, the Easterners concluded that he did not feel it was a good time to announce that he was about to cuddle up with President Reagan.

Apparently, however, he underestimated the American reaction, and also does not want to appear to be undermining better relations.

The Russians know that if a treaty is not signed and presented to the U.S. Senate for ratification before the end of the winter, they probably would have to wait a couple of years, after elections and a review period for the new U.S. administration. They evidently do still want to move on with a series of arms control agreements to buttress Mr. Gorbachev's call for "new thinking" in foreign as well as domestic policy. Moscow clearly wants to create momentum.

The most persistent hint of the immediate cause for controversy over Mr. Gorbachev's speech has to do with Soviet history. This may surprise Americans, but the official version of revolutionary history is of the utmost political importance to Soviet Communists. As George Orwell showed, revising the past is the way they justify present and future action.

Eastern insiders say that Mr. Gorbachev wants to rehabilitate Nikolai Bukharin, one of the old Bolsheviks purged by Stalin. Bukharin was an advocate of Lenin's New Economic Policy, begun in the early 1920s. It opened some markets and encouraged Western investment. His name is also linked with agricultural policy, as an opponent of Stalin's forced collectivization and campaign against kulaks, who were better off than the poorest peasants.

Mr. Gorbachev may even restore Leon Trotsky to a place in Bolshevik history, although as a brilliant military leader and not as a policy maker. Trotsky's theory of spreading world revolution is definitely not a part of current Moscow strategy.

There are also Eastern reports that Mr. Gorbachev is planning to announce a cut of a million or more men from the Soviet armed forces, as the Chinese did, for economic reasons. Undoubtedly, that would cause resentment in the military establishment. But opening up party history, admitting more of the past as a caution for the future, is even more controversial for Mr. Gorbachev.

Nikita Khrushchev's secret de-Stalinization speech, still unpublished in the Soviet Union, denounced only crimes committed against Soviet Communists, not the policies Stalin imposed on the whole country. And Khrushchev was later ousted from power. Mikhail Gorbachev is undertaking a big gamble. Things should be clearer in a week or two.

The New York Times.

## 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1887: Copy It's Advice

PARIS — [The Herald says:] If the Republican leaders should do so sensible a thing as to nominate for the Presidency a business man, Chamcey Mitchell Dewey, instead of James G. Blaine, his experiences in development of a multilateral trading system was important in 1947. Its preservation and expansion is even more important now.

### 1912: Lofty Politicking

NEW YORK — Apparently voters have made up their minds that no

matter what the issue of next Tuesday's election [Nov. 5], it cannot affect adversely the prosperity the country is now enjoying. From the tower of one of New York's "skyscrapers" are flashed nightly mammoth electric photographs of President W.H. Taft as he entertains his countrymen to "Remember the panic of 1893 and the panic of 1907" in flaring letters. Democrats declare that these aerial arguments are above the heads of the people.

### 1937: Warning to Berlin

LILLE — A warning was given to Germany by Yvon Delbois, French Foreign Minister, speaking at the Radical Congress here [Oct. 29], that if it attacks Czechoslovakia, France, in conformity with the terms of the Prague government. "There is nothing more urgent," he said, "than the upholding the value of the signature and the sacred character of the obligations that have been incurred."

Advertisement for a "useful gift" or "more is in your desk" with contact information for a company.

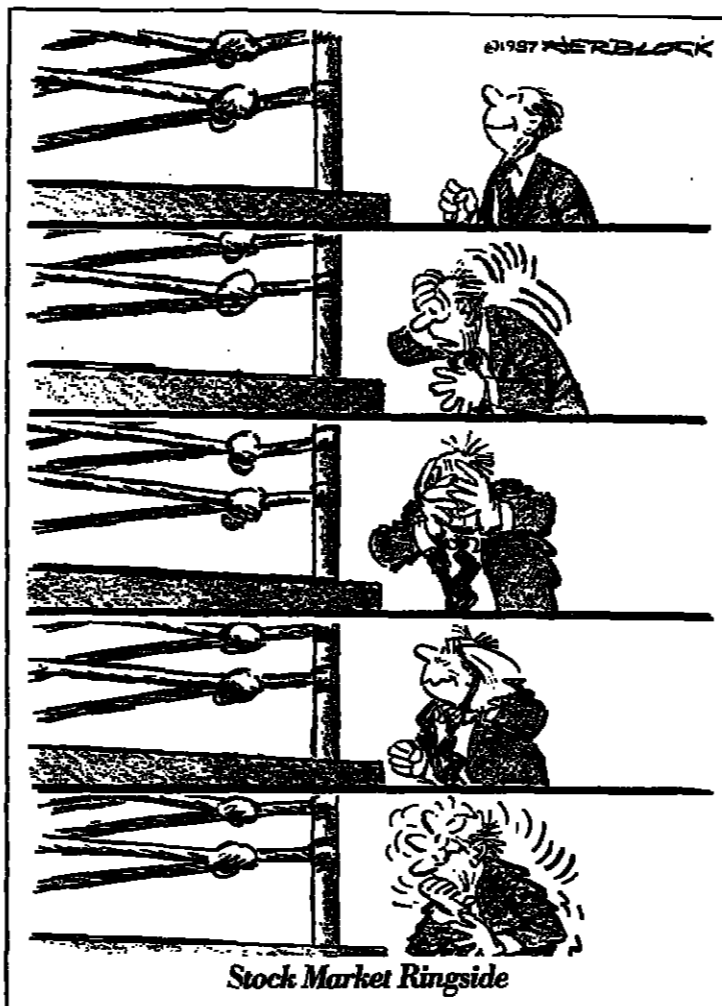
Handwritten signature: Jeff [unclear]

OPINION

Taking Stock of Reagan, The Markets Are Chilled

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — One intractable fact chills the financial markets of the world as they struggle to regain confidence. For nearly 15 more months, barring the unexpected, the United States will have as its president a man with no grasp of economic reality and no ability to deal with it.



Stock Market Ringside

The New York Times

Scribblers Take Note: This Is Not Learning

By Colman McCarthy

IOWA CITY, Iowa — With their football team off to a so-so season, students at the University of Iowa have other victories to hail. They are winning the battle against the severest curse on this, or any other, campus: boring professors.

Some 1,500 undergraduates are paying \$18.75 a semester to a local company that supplies class notes. The note-takers are graduate students paid \$7.50 per class by the company. With someone else absorbing the boredom, undergraduates who find themselves stuck with a deadhead professor have several options, all worthy: Read a book for another course, sleep in class or skip class altogether and go to the library.

A debate rages at the university, a public institution with 27,000 students. The Daily Iowan, the student newspaper, took note of the note business the first week of school. A month later, The Des Moines Register, scooped by the students but catching up, put the story on its front page. It reported that the "note-taking service has students smiling and U.I. professors outraged and threatening action."

Instead of shouting "sue, sue," the affronted professors should learn to teach, teach. If a course is taught by a professor skilled in opening minds, rather than closing them, students will be too intellectually engaged to be bothered with notes.

Not every teacher is a Plato, nor every student a Dionysius. But all students have a right to a classroom environment that does not put them at the mercy of a hack professor who thinks that prattling words equals sharing knowledge. A university is not a secretarial school, and professors should not be allowed to cow students into taking dictation.

The debate is not only about note-taking. It is about passivity and coercion, the longtime enemies of learning.

Professors in front of a group of scribbling freshmen are not teaching. They're "covering ground." And yardage cannot be gained if students want to be more than memorizers, ventriloquists or secretaries. For the professor to take time for questions and debate, and try to get minds working rather than fingers, would threaten the course schedule. Besides midterms are near and students are responsible for every utterance or mumbbling of the professor. There is ground to be covered.

Students, fearing a professor's power to give low grades, are coerced to cooperate. But not if they have the luck of a local note-taking company. In the book "Teaching as a Subversive Activity," Neil Postman and Charles Weingartner describe teachers who forget their calling and go into the "information dissemination" business. Others see themselves as transmitters of the cultural

heritage. In that context, note-taking proves the success of the education business. It is all there in black and white, in the students' own script. And thrown away after the final exam, with the course and dull professor forgotten by the first dorm party.

While visiting the University of Iowa, I was invited to speak with a journalism class. I noticed that many of the 40 students were taking notes. Alarmed, I asked if they would join me in an experiment. Get up, I said, and go outside the building. Stand on the curb for 15 minutes and count all the red cars and green cars that pass. Any shade of red, any shade of green. For 15 minutes. Then come back to answer questions.

Every student rose and went for the door. When they were halfway down the hall, I called them back. My questions were these: Didn't anyone think it was stupid to be counting red cars and green cars? Why didn't anyone inquire about the purpose of the experiment? Do you let professors push you around this way?

Worse, it was raining. Why did no one say so or the didn't want to get wet? The purpose of the experiment then became clear to the students: You are going to school, first, to learn by questioning and second, to obtain answers to your questions. So begin by questioning oppressive authority and go on to asking whether you are getting your money's worth.

If not, tell the professors to get out in the rain and count the red cars and green cars. Let them take notes, too. There is ground to be covered.

The UNESCO Leadership: A Wise and Heartening Choice

Americans and others concerned that there be a universal approach to the policies and programs of UNESCO can take heart from the nomination of Federico Mayor Zaragoza of Spain as its director-general. He has made it clear that he has a balanced, global perspective, that he will pursue already agreed upon organizational reforms, and that he has sound ideas for simplifying and concentrating programs and structures.

The UNESCO Executive Board acted responsibly, wisely and properly in considering all the candidates and finally proposing Mr. Mayor's name to the General Conference (which is to act on it on Nov. 7). All the official candidates had qualifications for the post and could be effective leaders of international cooperation. Some obviously had more experience than others in the operation and management of international organizations, including Mr. Mayor, Soedjatmoko of Indonesia and Sheila Solomon of Trinidad and Tobago (somebody it would be well to have a woman in the post).

Mr. Mayor's availability is particularly attractive because of his experience as deputy director-general of UNESCO.

Even more promising is that he is a scientist who has been involved with the scientific communities of many countries in discussions about the future of scientific cooperation. These included consideration of the relationships of science to society and to culture. UNESCO has not had a scientist at its head since Julian Huxley, from 1946 to 1948.

As a fellow member of the international Club of Rome, I know Mr. Mayor to have not only youthful vigor and a positive attitude toward the future, but also a sensitivity to problems and potentials in Third World countries. Spain is regarded as a "middle country" between developed and developing nations. Moreover, its support for UNESCO has been consistent and strong. It has been the source of many talented and devoted international civil servants on the UNESCO staff.

It is time to get on with the business of strengthening UNESCO and restoring confidence in it. This involves planning a more focused program for the rest of the century with an efficient, dynamic staff, and calling upon the support and potential of scientific, intellectual and civic communities in America and all over the world.

JOHN E. FOBES, Asheville, North Carolina.

The writer was deputy director-general of UNESCO from 1970 to 1977.

First, Cut Strategic Arms

In the U.S.-Soviet controversy over the Strategic Defense Initiative, both parties seem to have weighed arguments. It is true that the doctrine of mutual assured destruction, based as it is on the threat of an apocalyptic nuclear response to an armed attack, is an inherently immoral approach to national and international security. Moreover, a nuclear war by accident is a distinct possibility.

Anti-nuclear missile defenses on both sides — as advocated by the United States — would certainly be preferable to maintaining largely redundant offensive forces, assuming that the defenses were feasible. But it is also true — as contended by the Soviet Union — that the deployment of such defenses now, when the arsenals of both powers are saturated with offensive arms, would add to the strategic instability.

Competitive development of new technologies can never be symmetrical and suspicions may arise that what is actually being sought is the acquisition of first-strike potential, capable of neutralizing or at least minimizing the effects of a response to such a strike. It would be difficult to avoid an accelerated buildup of offensive systems capable of overwhelming the defenses of the opponent.

What both parties should do first is to eliminate verifiably their strategic nuclear arsenals and thereby to remove the threat of a counterforce attack. Only then might it become necessary for each side to deploy some defenses in order to protect its vital command centers against a possible attack with nuclear weapons that may have escaped verification. Research in the field of ballistic missile defenses could therefore continue, but deployment of such defenses should be deferred at least until the strategic weapons are removed.

JOZEF GOLDBLAT, Stockholm.

In the Gulf, a Signal

The prospect of "a unified stand in the Gulf," as described in your Oct. 16

editorial, may entail dividends undreamed of only a few months ago. Apart from the goal of securing long-term peace and stability in the region, the international pressures now being applied to Iran have signaled for the first time to a generally dissatisfied population in Iran that the world is not oblivious to its sufferings, and that it no longer intends to be intimidated by elements who resort to war, terrorism and blackmail to achieve their aims.

MORAD KHAIVARY, London.

I see that the Soviet press agency Tass has condemned the U.S. naval raid on the Iranian oil platforms in the Gulf as an "act of armed aggression" (IHT, Oct. 20). This makes me wonder how the Soviets would describe what they have been doing in Afghanistan these last few years.

WILLIAM OLENICK, St. Gallen, Switzerland.

It Was Nicoud, Not Nicaud

Regarding "The French Grow Fond of Stability" (Oct. 7) by Flora Lewis: Let me point out that it was not Philippe Nicaud who represented

shopkeepers up in arms at the rise of supermarkets; it was Gerard Nicoud. Philippe Nicaud is a well-known and widely appreciated economist.

CHRISTIAN BEGAINT, Châtillon, France.

It's There in the Numbers

In your Oct. 14 issue, a headline on Page 3 read, "Billions Double in U.S." A headline on Page 4 read, "Poverty's Children: Ever More." Could one ask for a better definition of Reaganomics?

CHARI COANE, Milan.

A Vote of Confidence

I was happy to read about your festive Centennial Gala in Paris on Oct. 3. As an avid reader of the International Herald Tribune for more than 25 years, I believe that what is most significant about the Centennial is not that you have lasted 100 years, but that the quality of the newspaper has greatly improved and that the IHT is now a widely read, well respected and truly international publication.

GILBERT H. SHEINBAUM, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



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Ticket order form for the Süddeutsche Klassenlotterie, including fields for name, address, city, and payment details. It also includes a section for 'Golden Opportunities' with prize amounts.

# Moscow Indicates Agreement On Terms for a Summit in '87

By Celestine Bohlen  
Washington Post Service  
MOSCOW — A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday that the United States and Soviet Union had agreed on the terms of a summit meeting to take place before the end of the year.

Boris D. Pyadyshin, in a shift of terminology, said at a press briefing that the two sides had "an understanding that together with an agreement on medium- and shorter-range weapons, questions relating to strategic offensive weapons and the ABM Treaty will be thoroughly discussed."

"This will be sufficient to hold a summit meeting this year," he said. Last week during a visit here by Secretary of State George P. Shultz, the Soviets had insisted on reaching agreements on "key provisions" on strategic and space defense issues before setting dates for a third summit meeting between Mikhail S. Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Pyadyshin made the comments as Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, in Prague for a meeting with Warsaw Pact foreign ministers, prepared to head for Washington for a two-day visit to speed along an agreement on a summit meeting.

Mr. Pyadyshin said he did "not rule out the possibility" that dates

for the meeting would be announced over the weekend.

[Reuters reported from Washington that Mr. Reagan, asked about prospects for a summit meeting, replied: "I'm going to wait until tomorrow and find out from the foreign minister."]

Mr. Shevardnadze is expected to arrive in Washington on Friday with a letter from Mr. Gorbachev.

Mr. Pyadyshin said that the new optimism about the summit meeting was the result of a two-sided "advance in the Soviet-American dialogue." He noted that Mr. Shultz's visit to Moscow last week had been too short to resolve all the outstanding issues.

"We did not manage to deal with all the questions in the necessary depth," Mr. Pyadyshin said. "A pause was needed."

He noted that at a meeting Tuesday between Mr. Shevardnadze and the U.S. ambassador to Moscow, Jack F. Matlock, "both the American and the Soviet side had something additional to say."

"I should say that both the Soviet and the American positions are in the course of further development," he said.

By calling for a "discussion" instead of an "agreement" on "key principles" on the combined issue of cuts in strategic weapons and observance of the 1972 Anti-Ballis-

tic Missile Treaty, the Soviet Union seems to have shifted the timetable it had been seeking on arms control.

Originally, it was pushing for an interim accord on strategic cuts this fall, in addition to the medium-range missile treaty, with a full treaty expected by mid-1988. In the Soviet view, strategic cuts are dependent on Washington agreeing to restrictions to its space-based Strategic Defense Initiative.

Mr. Pyadyshin showed new flexibility Thursday, saying the discussion on strategic cuts "may have a varying degree of intensity and bring about various results."

"We would consider this discussion successful should an interim agreement be worked out in the form of key provisions, or directives for the delegations at Geneva," he said.

Mr. Pyadyshin said the drafting of an intermediate-range agreement — which Mr. Shultz has said is 98-percent complete — would be the focus of talks in Washington. This work can be completed in two or three weeks, he said, noting that one week had already gone by since Mr. Shultz's visit to Moscow.

"Hence the need for fast action, hence the promptness with which the Soviet leadership decided to send the foreign minister to Washington," he said.

## 2 Gendarmes Are Killed In Beirut

The Associated Press  
BEIRUT — Gunmen in a speeding car sprayed three French Embassy guards with automatic rifle fire Thursday as they were shopping in Christian East Beirut. Police said two officers were killed.

A police spokesman said the two gunmen "sped away immediately after shooting the three French soldiers."

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the attack. Christian militiamen in control of the area sealed off the attack site.

The spokesman said the guards, French gendarmes, were shot with 9mm automatic rifles as they were "buying fruits and antiques from two adjacent shops in Dabra," a predominantly Armenian neighborhood.

In Paris, the Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying France "condemns the odious attack."

"An investigation was opened immediately by the Lebanese authorities with whom the French Embassy in Lebanon is in constant contact," the statement said.

It said the ministry "addresses its condolences to the cruelly stricken families and to the corps of the National Gendarmerie, struck once more" — a reference to gendarmes killed earlier this year in France.

Meanwhile, in Seoul, the Foreign Ministry said officials had talked with a South Korean diplomat who was kidnapped in Beirut in 1986, but it did not confirm that he had been released.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that South Korean officials spoke to Do Cha Sung by telephone Thursday and that he "is alive and in relatively good health."

But officials did not confirm reports that Mr. Do had been released. They also did not say where Mr. Do was and who might have held him hostage.

Mr. Do, a member of the staff of the South Korean Embassy in Beirut, was abducted on Jan. 31, 1986. Officials denied reports from Beirut that a \$1-million ransom had been paid for his release.

## Pravda Tells Russians Not To Hoard Food

New York Times Service  
MOSCOW — Soviet consumers, alarmed by rumors of impending price increases, have begun hoarding food and other products, Pravda said Thursday.

The Communist Party daily published a front-page appeal to readers to stop panic buying, along with reassurances from a Soviet pricing official that no increases were imminent.

The report reflected high-level concern about Mikhail S. Gorbachev's most explosive domestic issue.

"I can assure you with full responsibility: The rumors that are spreading among the population that prices for food products and some industrial goods will soon surge upward, have absolutely no basis," wrote Anatoli N. Komin, deputy head of the state committee on prices.

Rumors of rising prices have taken on great importance since June, when Communist Party leaders said that price "reform" must be an part of efforts to revive the economy.

## COURT: Reagan Selection

(Continued from Page 1)  
The first Jewish justice since Abe Fortas left the court in 1969. Judge Ginsburg sits on the same court as Judge Bork, and the two are viewed as ideologically similar.

Little is known about Judge Ginsburg's legal views. The Almanac of the Federal Judiciary, which compiles biographies on federal judges, usually has an entry for lawyers' comments. For Judge Ginsburg's entry, the space devoted to comments reads: "Too soon to say."

The nomination brought generally favorable reaction from Senate Republicans and wait-and-see comments from Democrats.

The Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, said he expected to learn more about Judge Ginsburg in the upcoming confirmation hearings, but he also said, "Based on what I know, I'm prepared to support Judge Ginsburg."

Mr. Dole said he hoped the full Senate could vote on the appointment by the end of the year.

## CRISIS: Rift in Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

Gorbachev's defense during the tumultuous meeting. They included Alexander N. Yakovlev, a full member of the Politburo who is considered to be Mr. Gorbachev's closest adviser.

The 300-member Central Committee is the party's top governing body. Although it generally follows the lead of the smaller executive Politburo, the committee has the power to elect and dismiss the general secretary.

Any rebellion among Central Committee members, or even snail-dithering opposition, would be a matter of grave concern to Mr. Gorbachev. Coming at a time when there is still believed to be resistance to Mr. Gorbachev on the committee, the Yeltsin affair has probably set back his effort to consolidate power and may have weakened his political position.

Mr. Yeltsin's actions have not been reported publicly in the Soviet Union, but rumors have circulated in Moscow in recent days that there was some kind of confrontation at last week's meeting. The willingness of officials to discuss the developments seemed partly the result of the increased openness under Mr. Gorbachev.

It may also have been due to a desire to make public information that would explain Mr. Gorbachev's puzzling behavior about the summit conference and dispel the perception that he had mismanaged talks with Secretary of State George P. Shultz in Moscow last week.

Last Friday, Mr. Gorbachev told Mr. Shultz that, despite an earlier agreement to set a date for a summit meeting during the secretary's visit, he was unwilling to do so until the two sides could narrow differences over the development of space-based defensive weapons.

On Tuesday, Mr. Gorbachev informed the administration that he was ready to go ahead with a summit meeting even if differences on the weapons remained unresolved.

U.S. officials said they were at a loss to explain the sudden shifts, and uncharacteristic confusion that they reported among Soviet officials during last week's negotiations in Moscow.

The Soviet officials said Mr. Gorbachev was preoccupied with the crisis during Mr. Shultz's two-day visit, as were many of his senior aides.

Concerned about his political position, and fearing a hemorrhage of support, Mr. Gorbachev felt that he could not set a summit meeting date until the situation in Moscow was clarified, the officials said.

## Soviet Scientists Reject U.S. Guilt On AIDS Virus

MOSCOW — Leading Soviet scientists have rejected accusations in the Soviet media that the Pentagon manufactured the AIDS virus as part of a U.S. biological warfare program.

## EUROPEAN TOPICS

### France to Impose Tax On Erotic Videotex

France is to impose a 33-percent tax on the sexually explicit message services that account for much of the traffic on the state telephone company's videotex system, known as Minitel.

The little terminals, distributed free to about three million French homes so far, offer an electronic telephone directory, news and other data, including private message services that put subscribers in touch with each other to exchange intimate fantasies in great detail — anonymously or otherwise. The message services advertise with suggestive posters. Minitel users of "sex services" account for an estimated third of the traffic on the network.

Although telecommunications authorities have resisted curbing the lucrative sex messages, they have been increasingly embarrassed by the bad publicity. Gérard Longuet, the post and telecommunications minister, has insisted that private videotex communications should not be subject to censorship that mail or telephone conversations. But he now says that his ministry should "participate in the defense of morality."

Under a measure passed by the National Assembly, a special committee is to compile a list of Minitel services with a "pornographic character," which will have to pay the 33-percent value-added tax beginning in January 1989. The price of the sex services will not rise for users under the bill, but will be paid by the suppliers.

### Britain's Felled Trees Cause Lumber Glut

The violent storm that left a trail of death and destruction in Britain earlier this month uprooted at least a million trees. The extent of the damage has permanently altered the rural and urban landscape, according to forestry experts.

Some trees were rare and ancient, including the more than 500 felled in London's two botanical gardens, Chelsea Physic Garden and the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew. Duncan Donald, curator of the Chelsea garden, said the loss of some of its biggest trees, which provided shade and shelter to younger plants, has left the garden vul-

nerable to future gales and drops in temperature.

Both gardens have been contacted by furniture makers and sculptors hoping to buy exotic woods rarely found on the market. But most felled trees may have to be burned for lack of buyers. The unexpected supply of wood has glutted the lumber market and prices have dropped sharply, according to the British Timber Trade Federation.

The government has promised the Countryside Commission, a conservation agency, £3 million (\$5 million) for the planting of new trees, and money has been pouring into tree-planting funds set up by public and private organizations.

### Around Europe

Belgium is Western Europe's biggest producer of acid rain, according to the Nature and Environment Foundation, a Dutch environmentalist group. A report distributed at a conference of 18 West European environment ministers in the Dutch town of Noordwijk said Belgian chemical industries, oil refineries and automobile traffic discharge 16 times more acid-forming chemicals than can safely be absorbed by the environment. The Netherlands is the next biggest polluter, followed by Britain, Denmark and West Germany, according to the group. It based its report on figures released by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and by the United Nations.

Moscow's historical city center will be restored and rebuilt by the year 2000, according to the Soviet news agency Tass. The Soviet government has approved a plan to "complete a basic reconstruction of the historical center," as well as to improve the flow of automobile and pedestrian traffic and reduce noise and pollution, Tass said. Recently, Soviet officials and journalists have criticized the city's "monolithic" architecture and called for better preservation of its cultural heritage. In the Stalin era, many of Moscow's older buildings were torn down to make way for wide



HOT SEAT — Norbert Ben Arous, a leader of the French taxi union, demonstrated a security system Thursday that has been installed in some Parisian cabs following a number of recent murders. It sends a 52,000-volt shock into would-be aggressors.

boulevards and concrete apartment blocks.

The number of young West Germans who reject smoking is growing, according to a survey conducted by the North-Rhine Westphalia Health Ministry. Thirty-five percent of people aged 12 to 24 said they were smokers, 54 percent said they had never smoked and 11 percent said they had kicked the habit. In a 1981 survey, 46 percent of those interviewed said they were smokers, 12 percent had stopped smoking and 42 percent had never smoked.

Gossiping is good for you, according to Nicholas Emiler, a psychologist at Scotland's Dundee University. Gossip is the "grease that keeps the wheels of society turning," he said in a report based on a six-year study. Dr. Emiler said gossiping is a useful, natural urge that helps people understand changing relationships. And men gossip just as much as women, "but they call it politics."

—SYTSKE LOOLJEN

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—SYTSKE LOOLJEN

## Safe From Titanic Is Opened on Live TV

By Christopher Boian  
International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — More artifacts retrieved from the wreck of the Titanic, including a diamond pendant bearing the inscription "May This Be Your Lucky Star," were displayed publicly for the first time Thursday during a two-hour live television broadcast to the United States.

The promoters of the program estimated that 100 million people in the United States, Canada, Colombia, Peru, Brazil, Argentina and Hong Kong and elsewhere watched the report. The expedition is defended by its sponsors as historically significant but reviled by critics as "grave-robbing."

Telly Savalas was the host of the show, which included pre-recorded footage detailing the history of the ship that was described by a Titanic scholar as "an historical barometer."

The program was broadcast early Thursday morning from Paris to coincide with early evening viewing hours in America.

During the final half-hour, Mr. Savalas and two scientists from the French Institute for Research and Exploration of the Sea, which provided the support ships and the submarine for the expedition, emptied a purse's safe and a leather satchel that had belonged to a passenger named Robert L. Beckwith.

"If there are any survivors of the Beckwiths, these may be yours," Mr. Savalas said as the contents of the valise were displayed.

The display of the artifacts — which included a bracelet with the name "Amy" written in diamonds, a corroded jewelry box engraved with the initials R.L.B., a leather purse containing British coins and the gold and diamond pendant — marked the most recent in a series of highly-publicized "unveilings" of the fruits of the expedition.

A panel identified as experts in coin and jewelry appraisal said that the coins displayed Thursday were worth about \$5,000.

Advertising revenue, which was estimated to total between \$5 and \$6 million, will be used to repay investors and to pay other expenses, according to John Josey, the president of the Los Angeles-based Westgate Productions, Inc. and the executive producer of the show.

Mr. Tulloch said that partners in the expedition had invested more than \$6 million. He stressed that no profit would be made from the sale of the recovered artifacts.

Westgate officials said that the objects recovered from the wreck would remain in Paris until the middle of next year, after which time they will be exhibited in museums.

The program, and the expedition that preceded it, have been the object of controversy, with expedition organizers being accused of "grave-robbing."

Proponents of the salvage expedition have argued that the potential historical and technological discoveries outweigh any other considerations.

After the broadcast, Charles Haas of Randolph, New Jersey, the president of the Titanic Historical Society, was quoted by The Associated Press as saying that the show was "an historical horror."

"A lot of the assertions are flatly untrue," Mr. Haas said, "made with hype and showbiz in mind."

Government officials in El Salvador and Guatemala have already met with rebel groups from their countries. Besides refusing to talk to the contras, the Nicaraguan government has yet to lift a state of siege, permit full access to radio and television or offer a full amnesty to more than an estimated 4,000 political prisoners.

The presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala signed the treaty in August. Mr. Arias was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize this month for drafting and overseeing the accord.

Mr. Arias showed a far greater level of personal involvement than he had previously in the efforts to breathe life into the peace accord.

He and his aides said he had spoken several times by phone with President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua to urge him to negotiate with the contras and to be flexible on other issues such as an amnesty for political prisoners and freedom of the press. Mr. Arias sent his brother to talk to Sandinista leaders in Managua three weeks ago, a Costa Rican official said.

Mr. Ortega has in turn called Mr. Arias to ask him to intervene to keep contra officials from trying to fly to Managua, a Costa Rican official said. The Nicaraguan Embassy here Wednesday refused to give passports to four contra officials, saying they must first accept a political amnesty.

The Nicaraguan government, in addition to announcing a cease-fire in specified areas, has offered to discuss truce arrangements with individual contra commanders in the field. But it has refused to have any dealings with the contra political leadership, insisting instead on talks with the U.S. government.

Mr. Arias has maintained close contact with powerful members of Congress, particularly in the Democratic Party, as well as European and Latin leaders to generate as much momentum as possible for his negotiating efforts. In effect, his stand is a calculated political gamble to force governments to change their ways.

But the Costa Rican leader appeared tired and worried, noting that positions had hardened. Costa Rican officials said that the Sandinistas appeared willing a few weeks ago to negotiate a cease-fire with the contras but that they had since reversed that stand.

"We haven't advanced much," Mr. Arias said.

The entire world should isolate them; that is the sanction I would call for," Mr. Arias said, referring to the measures he would seek against violators of the accord.

In the interview, Mr. Arias said the obligation of Honduras to keep

## U.S. Tightens Base Security After Attacks Near Manila

By Seth Mydans  
New York Times Service  
MANILA — Security was tightened Thursday at U.S. bases as the authorities investigated four coordinated attacks outside Clark Air Base on Wednesday in which two American servicemen and two other men were killed.

Major General William Snyder, the base commander, speaking on the Armed Forces television station, said there was a continuing threat to Americans and that "essential traffic only" would be permitted through the gates of the base, 50 miles (80 kilometers) north of Manila.

He said similar restrictions had been instituted at Subic Bay Naval Station and other smaller American military facilities.

"We are in tense times," he said. [In Manila, gunmen suspected of being Communist rebels shot 5 persons to death Thursday, bringing to 10 the number killed in a three-day assassination wave in and around the capital. Reuters reported.]

The police said the killings resembled previous street killings by the so-called "sparrow" teams organized by the guerrillas.

General Fidel V. Ramos, the armed forces chief of staff, said Philippine security would be increased "to prevent further attacks on United States personnel."

He said he believed that the Communists were responsible. It was not clear, however, that the killings outside Clark Air Base, which in all but one case involved the ambush of a vehicle, fit the pattern of hit-and-run urban killings carried out by the Communists.

Analysts said the attacks might signal a new round of violence from rightists trying to topple the government of President Corason C. Aquino.

Since a coup attempt by disaffected military officers in August, the officers' leaders, from their places of hiding, have issued a series of warnings that further violence can be expected.

The analysts said attacks on Americans could help foster a sense of instability that would weaken the Aquino government.

An anonymous caller claiming to represent a Communist assassination team told the French news agency Agence France-Press that the group was responsible for Thursday's attacks and warned that other Americans would be targeted.

But a Filipino journalist who made contact with a member of the team, the Alex Boncayao Brigade, said he had been told that the statement did not come from this group.

Leaving Manila on Thursday after a four-day visit, Michael H. Armacost, a former ambassador to the Philippines who is the U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs, said attacks on Americans would not deter the United States from its economic and military support for the nation.

He repeated the "undivided support" that has been voiced by Washington for Mrs. Aquino's government and said: "We have our purposes in the world. We have to persist in protecting these, and we won't be deflected from this by terrorist attacks."

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**Union Resurgence Seen by Teamster**

The Associated Press  
MIAMI BEACH, Florida — Jackie Presser, president of the Teamsters, said Thursday that the return of his union's 1.6 million members back to the AFL-CIO after three decades the labor movement could now "build the biggest political giant that this country has ever seen."

The Teamsters were readmitted to the AFL-CIO earlier this month after being expelled from the labor federation in 1957 on allegations of being influenced too much by corrupt forces. The AFL-CIO is the largest labor federation in the United States.

Mr. Presser did not allude to the trial he faces on federal embezzlement charges nor to a proposed civil suit by the government to place his union under the control of a court-appointed trustee.

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THE WORLD OF ART AND ANTI-ARTISTS

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

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# WEEKEND

- Vanishing Folk Singers
- New 'Old' Harpsichords
- French Cultural Evolution

## CRITICS' CHOICE

### EUROPEAN TOUR

#### Musicians From Montreal

■ The Montreal Symphony Orchestra under Charles Dutoit, its music director since 1977, opens a European tour Nov. 2 and 3 in Barcelona, continuing for a total of 20 concerts in 15 cities. The tour repertoire includes two works by Canadian composers, R. Murray Schafer's "Dream Rainbow Dream Thunder," and François Morel's "Bortol." Soloists will include the young Canadian pianist Marc-Aurèle Hamelin, the pianists Barry Douglas and Jorge Bolet, and the violinist Anne-Sophie Mutter.

### LONDON

#### Diego Rivera and New British Works



■ An exhibition of the work of Diego Rivera is at the Hayward Gallery to Jan. 10, tracing the artist's career through oils, works on paper, a major group of Cubist pictures, and large-scale reproductions of some murals. A film sets the murals in the context of the artist's life and the turbulent history of Mexico, and the story of the Mexican revolution will be told in documents and photographs. The show was organized by the Detroit Institute of Arts and the Mexican Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes for the artist's centenary year of 1986. The London showing closes a tour of North America and Europe. An accompanying show is "Artists Look at Contemporary Britain," works commissioned by the South Bank Centre from nine British artists on contemporary subjects.

### TOKYO

#### Six Artists From Berlin

■ The Hara Museum of Contemporary Art presents the work of Berlin artists representing different modes of expression: Johannes Coccelli's minimalism, Walter Söhner's expressionism, Armando's emblematic painterly canvases, Max Neumann's figurative style, László Lakner's lyrical graffiti, and Dieter Appelt's somber photographs. The museum, founded by Toshio Hara in 1979, is in the family's Bauhaus-style former home in a neighborhood of Japanese-style residences in the Shinjogawa district. "Six Artists From Berlin," to Nov. 15.

### GENEVA

#### Besson Enters Mozart's World

■ The veteran stage director Benno Besson is venturing into opera with a new production of Mozart's "The Magic Flute" at the Grand Théâtre, with his regular collaborators Jean-Marc Stehli (set and costumes) and Jean-Jacques Bouhoul (lighting). Jeffrey Tate conducts the Lausanne Chamber Orchestra and a cast headed by Jerry Hadley as Tamino, Barbara Bonney as Pamina and Hans Tschannner as Sarastro. Eight performances through Nov. 17.

# Making Maestros Into Heroes...

by Roberto Suro

**B**ARI, Italy — Hard at work on his latest movie, Franco Zeffirelli is trying to create a portrait of an artist that he thinks is suitable to an artless age. On the set one recent morning, the major challenge lay with C. Thomas Howell, the 20-year-old actor cast in the title role of "The Young Toscanini," who confesses, "Before I took this part the only classical music I had heard was in Bugs Bunny cartoons."

Zeffirelli shouts "Cut! Cut! Cut!" to make himself heard over a sweet passage from "Rigoletto" that blares from loudspeakers. The young Californian slumps behind a piano as if he knows what is coming. "You must be a hero, a hero in search of perfection, a great man bursting with energy and joy. Now try it again," the director says, smiling.

Giving lessons in music appreciation and craft are only two of the challenges involved in making movies that interweave musical performance with dramatic narrative. Technical difficulties and expenses abound. But the genre seems to be enjoying a revival with aesthetic and commercial benefits. Zeffirelli is one of a growing number of directors who see music as a source for a kind of protagonist that can have a special appeal today.

And, following the success of Miles Forman's "Amadeus" and Zeffirelli's own film production of "La Traviata," there is a growing awareness that musical movies can turn a profit.

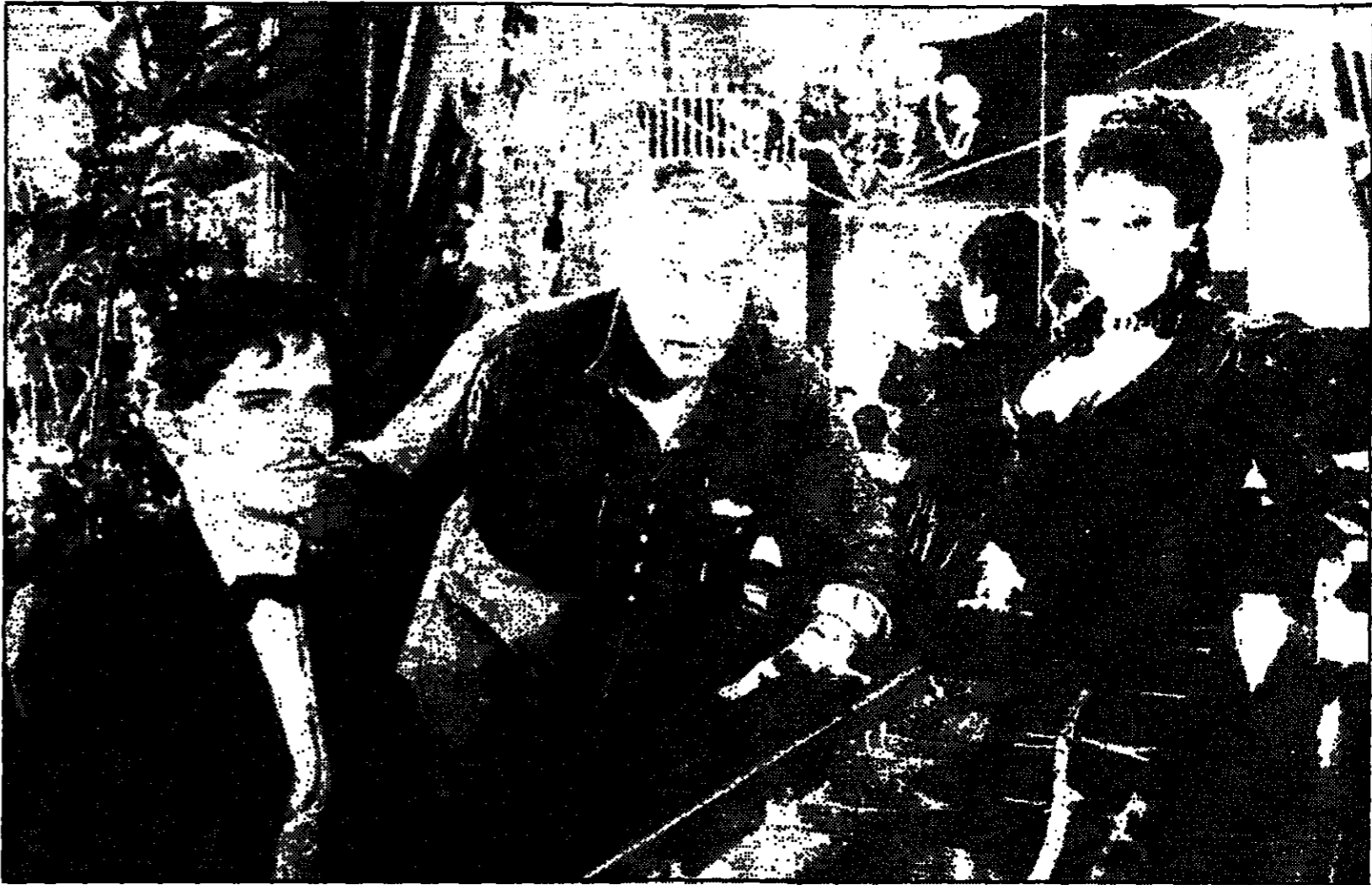
"Amadeus," Zeffirelli's new movie and "Stradivari," Giacomo Battiato's film biography of the legendary violin maker starring Anthony Quinn — also being shot in Italy — all revolve around idealists portrayed as far from ideal human beings who remain heroes because they are obsessed with their own creative visions. Music serves to glorify obsession, and keeps the men from becoming mere careerists.

"The Young Toscanini" focuses on the conductor's first love and his first success. Filming is taking place against the gilded backdrop of the Teatro Petruzzelli, a turn-of-the-century gem in Bari, a southern Italian port city. Sound technicians are setting up a scene in which Toscanini is rehearsing a group of singers. Four bits of music are interspersed with dialogue.

**N**OTHING is happening on cue, and the exasperated director screams: "We are in the process of wasting half a day of shooting and \$100,000. Are we ready or are we not?"

Finally the technicians are ready, but on the next take Howell again the problem. "There is still not enough joy," Zeffirelli admonishes the actor.

Most of Zeffirelli's career and virtually all of his recent successes involve grand — some critics would say overblown — musical productions. The director makes no apolo-



Zeffirelli directs C. Thomas Howell and Harriet Thorpe in "The Young Toscanini."

gies for trying to popularize opera with his films "La Traviata" and "Otello." In his current production he is taking his audience backstage. But he still suffers instants of despair with his favorite genre. Calling a break in the shooting, the director turns to a visitor and says, "Never make a musical movie; music costs millions."

Why bother with the difficulties of wedding film and music? For one thing, Battiato explains, music and dance are about the only art forms that come across in the movies, and dancers are corporeal and sensuous, not easily depicted as abstract intellectuals. Painting, sculpting and especially writing are not activities that come across visually. Secondly, films like "Amadeus" and "Traviata" have shown that a large number of people who do not ordinarily listen to classical music like it when they hear it in a movie theater — they then often buy the soundtracks, boosting the profitability of the whole production. Moreover, the appeal is inter-

national.

**B**UT, in talking to Battiato and Zeffirelli, it is clear that there is more. Even if each of these movies presents a genius as thoroughly human, they are still about artistic heroes. Heroes on

film need a sense of mystery and bravura, and where better to get that than from violins and sopranos' voices?

As recently as "The Agony and the Ecstasy," the 1965 film in which Charlton Heston portrayed Michelangelo, Battiato believes, the film world "subscribed to the Romantic tradition that treated artists as myths and deities," but today he is convinced that audiences are attracted to "heroes with great gifts and great passions but

who are also credible as real human beings."

"The Young Toscanini" will present the conductor as a great artist, but one who, like Mozart in "Amadeus," is demythologized. Instead of the stormy, white-haired giant, we see a gangly lad with a thin mustache. And "Stradivari," like Zeffirelli's new movie, presents the hero as a genius of technique rather than of pure creativity.

In a secular age that adores success, these artists are portrayed as

self-centered perfectionists, not the voices of a people, not the instruments of a muse, not tortured seekers of intangible truth. The directors say they chose Toscanini and Stradivari as protagonists because they were involved in the production rather than the creation of art.

"Toscanini is an example of someone who did his job perfectly because he believed absolutely in himself and knew what he wanted, and he achieved success because he refused to compromise," says Zeffirelli, adding, "I think this is the kind of character people can look up to today, especially kids."

This movie is a double success story. Elizabeth Taylor will portray a washed-up Russian soprano who makes a triumphant comeback under Toscanini's inspiration. Although the incident did occur, Zeffirelli based much of the script on his own experience in helping engineer Maria Callas's comeback

Continued on page 9

## ... and Dancers Into Cads

by Anna Kisselgoff

**N**OT just a movie, Herbert Ross's film "Dancers" — starring Mikhail Baryshnikov — is a fable for our time. Critics across the board have hated it. Thirteen-year-old girls, especially the thousands who hang Baryshnikov posters on their bedroom walls, will love it. As they say in the business, the camera likes him. And, as probably the only reviewer over 13 who liked the movie, I have no trouble predicting that "Dancers" will become a cult classic of the future.

Worrying about whether "Dancers" works as a general movie or whether it massacres its dance

scenes deters us from seeing the film as it actually is: A hip retelling of "Giselle" whose wit lies in its real-life narrative. Matching it with the corresponding action in "Giselle" is part of the fun.

"Dancers" does what several other dance-related films have attempted in the past: It sets up a scenario that parallels the story of a familiar ballet. The characters in the film are counterparts of the characters in "Giselle," most of them are dancers who have roles in a ballet as it is shown being rehearsed and performed.

"Dancers" is not as good as "The Red Shoes," in which a similar correlation was made through the girl in Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tale who dances herself to death.

It is doubtful that anybody could make a film like "The Red Shoes" today. The movie is a specifically 1940 classic and highly romantic. Moreover, its ballet references were to a period that was a recent memory in the balletomania experience of the time: A ruthless Diaghilev figure lords over the ballet world, the center of which is still pictured as Monte Carlo.

When Antonio Gades and the director Carlos Saura collaborated recently on the film "Carmen," we saw a flamenco company rehearsing a "Carmen" ballet while its choreographer was the modern-day Don José stabbing his libertine real-life Carmen, the wife of a drug dealer. The analogy proved too precise and hence predictable.

"Dancers," in contrast, does not allow the counterpart of Giselle to die what her creator, Théophile Gautier, called "a pretty death. Ours is not an age for a larger-than-life melodrama like "The Red Shoes." Today, distressed ballerinas write best-selling memoirs; they don't jump in front of trains.

**R**OSS, the director, and Nora Kaye conceived of their art-and-life retelling of "Giselle" as a story with a contemporary twist — both cynical and charming. The film is dedicated to Kaye, Ross's wife and one of the American Ballet Theater's great ballerinas. She died in February, shortly after "Dancers" was completed.

Ross and Sarah Kernochan, who wrote the screenplay, have ingeniously intercut the screenplay with the relevant passages of the ballet's libretto. It is common to see the character in both stories enter on the same musical cue from Adolphe Adam's ballet score. As familiar as "Giselle" may be, it is not familiar enough to many non-dance critics. If Baryshnikov's ballet star is a womanizing male chauvinist pig, he is also meant to be the analogue of Albrecht, Giselle's Rhenish count, who goes from village to village exercising his feudal *droit du seigneur*.

Forget the story of "Giselle" and you won't understand why the people in "Dancers" act the way they do. Add a dose of backstage life that corresponds to actual gossip about ballet companies today and an annotated view of "Dancers" might open up at least three levels of intrigue to amuse us.

Reality is so present that the film refers to itself. An American ballet company is seen filming "Giselle" in Italy because it is cheaper. Baryshnikov is Anton (Tony) Sergeyev, the ballet star and director of the dance troupe. Lisa, played by Julie Kent, a Ballet Theater corps

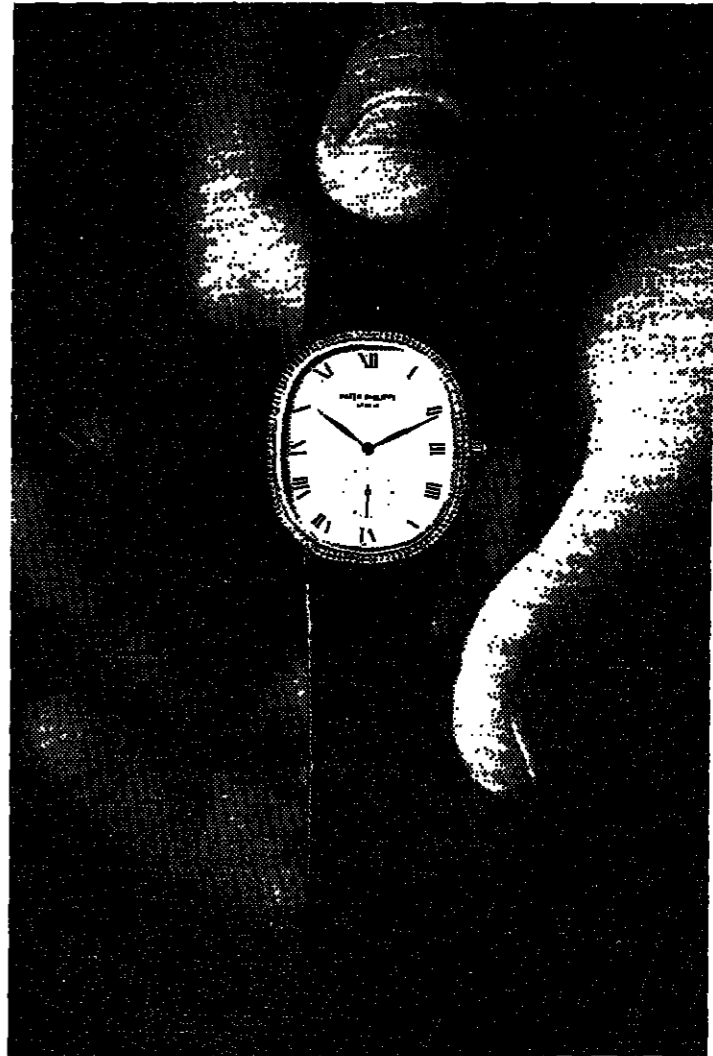


The director Herbert Ross, with Lynn Seymour and Mikhail Baryshnikov.

Continued on page 9

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WEEKEND

Where Have All the Folk Singers Gone?

by Stephen Holden

NEW YORK — Reading the memoirs of Joan Baez and Judy Collins, folk-music pioneers who are both now in their late 40s, one is tempted to mourn the vanishing tradition of the folk-music heroine.

So far in the '80s, that tradition has spawned only one new star, Suzanne Vega. In a pop climate where Madonna reigns supreme, Vega, who is 23, is viewed by many as a classy anachronism.

In 1960, at the dawn of the folk movement, male singers — Elvis Presley, Johnny Mathis, Frank Sinatra and the Everly Brothers — overwhelmingly dominated commercial music. The most popular female voice in the country was the post-pubescent whine of Connie Francis.

At the same time, Baez and Collins inspired a horde of dreamy-eyed female troubadours to take up the guitar and explore the romantically mythopoetic forest of traditional folk. The influence of Bob Dylan's free-form effusions and the iconography of the folk heroine quickly merged, as composer-performers like Joni Mitchell, Carly Simon and Janis Ian carried folk romanticism into the realm of psychosexual self-contemplation.

Until the late 1970s, this reflective pop tradition, which coincided with the flowering of feminism, seemed to be as firmly entrenched a genre as the pop-soul diva. But in the 1980s, the audience for professional folk has steadily decreased. One by one, many of the major folk-oriented stars of the '60s and '70s, including Baez, Collins, Ian and Arlo Guthrie, to name four out of dozens, were dropped by major record labels.

When Baez appeared on the musical scene in the early '60s, her singing and public image combined to distill the feminine ideal of the burgeoning folk movement. To Bob Dylan's moralistic post-Beat rebel, she played the nurturing earth mother. Her gloriously uplifting soprano seemed to embody a perfect balance between spiritual purity and wholesome sensuality. At her finest, it could be argued, her singing transcended more sophisticated (and thereby tainted) musical idioms. She approached the range, power and timbral beauty of a classical concert soprano without the affectations and ecstasies of many operatically schooled singers.

Joan Baez at 46 is as unreserved today as she was in the 1960s. Though her voice, at her Carnegie Hall concert earlier this month,



Suzanne Vega, above, is viewed by many as a classy anachronism from an era dominated by such folk stars as Joan Baez, above right, and Judy Collins.



sounded darker and grainer than it used to, it remains a powerful rhetorical instrument. When on the stage, Baez still accompanies herself on the guitar. And while her material is more pop-oriented than it used to be, her blend of the personal and the political hasn't softened.

For more than 25 years, their two careers have paralleled one another uncanonically. Both women began making records in the early '60s that leaned heavily on traditional folk material and then in the mid-'60s began branching out in more contemporary directions.

Both released their last major hits in 1975. Baez's "Diamonds and Rust," a sentimental replay of her relationship with Dylan, summarized the naive romanticism of the folk movement in its early period. Collins' hit version of Stephen Sondheim's "Send in the Clowns" culminated her far-ranging exploration of non-folk idioms. This year, both women released albums on Gold

Castle, the small California label that has become a refuge for '60s folk singers. While Baez's and Collins' latest albums are hardly groundbreaking, both are solid records that contain interesting original songs. Why then are Baez and Collins now relegated to the margins of pop instead of center? For one thing, there is an inevitable generational turnover. Each generation lays claim to its own pop heroes and heroines who express the mood of the times. In the age of the music video, pop music isn't expected to carry much literary weight. At the same time, the baby-boomer audience that grew up with Baez and Collins is no longer looking for role models. The generation that grew up believing that popular music could raise the world's consciousness enough to change things for the better has seen the civil rights movement unravel and the sexual revolution come to a screeching halt.

When Baez appeared on the musical scene in the early '60s, her singing and public image combined to distill the feminine ideal of the burgeoning folk movement. To Bob Dylan's moralistic post-Beat rebel, she played the nurturing earth mother. Her gloriously uplifting soprano seemed to embody a perfect balance between spiritual purity and wholesome sensuality. At her finest, it could be argued, her singing transcended more sophisticated (and thereby tainted) musical idioms. She approached the range, power and timbral beauty of a classical concert soprano without the affectations and ecstasies of many operatically schooled singers.

A Gargantuan Show Puts Austria on Stage

by Joseph Fitchett

RUSSELS — Capping the mammoth exhibitions around the world in recent years about fin-de-siècle Vienna, Belgium is the stage for an even vaster celebration of the culture of Austria — a three-month exhibition and festival of masterpieces sweeping from the Hapsburg era to contemporary art.

It is gargantuan fare. The 37 separate art exhibitions range from "The Treasures of the Golden Fleece" and "Old Masters from the Albertina" to showings of the living artists' work, of photography, ceramics and folk art. Separate shows are devoted to the masters of the Viennese Secession, Gustav Klimt, Egon Schiele, Oskar Kokoschka and Alfred Kubin.

Musical events occur almost daily, with more than 50 groups and performers appearing. An evening can offer choirs or opera, chamber music or the Vienna Philharmonic, the work of Johann Strauss or Arnold Schoenberg.

This panorama of Austria's cultural history is called Europa'87, the latest in a series of festivals in Belgium celebrating European culture. Founded in 1958 as an outgrowth of the World's Fair in Brussels, Europa'87 adopted the formula of featuring a single national culture in 1969; since then Europa'87 festivals have been mounted roughly every other year. At the last Europa'87 two years ago, which drew more than a million visitors, the theme was Spain. Europa'87's organizers described it as the biggest Spanish cultural event ever held outside that country.

home in a courtly decor than in the functional settings associated with the Bauhaus.

The scale of Europa'87 offers relief, paradoxically, from the overwhelming intensity and volume of normal blockbuster shows. In contrast to the big Viennas shows in recent years, Europa'87's plethora of single-theme shows provides more extensive treatment of each artist's work, more time to digest it before moving on to another show and often more scope for helpful commentary about the work itself. (A 20-minute film at the Klimt exhibit, for example, brings out clearly the three periods of his career: an initial attempt to bring to life neo-classical 19th-century realism, then the formalistic style for which he is best known and which he adopted after seeing the Byzantine frescoes in Ravenna and finally the more plastic and more mystical late paintings in a style influenced by his exposure to the Impressionists.)

There is breathing space, literally, because some of the best exhibitions are outside the capital in other cities — for example, a stunning selection from the Albertina is on show in Antwerp. Most are less than an hour's train ride from Brussels.



Karl Zuckowsky by Egon Schiele.

The current Europa'87 is also unique as an opportunity to sense the character and continuity of Vienna's perennial fascination with baroque forms. The gem-studded regalia of the Order of the Golden Fleece are refracted in the stylized robes of Klimt's figures, the music of Schoenberg has expressionistic echoes in the raw paintings of Kokoschka, the Wiener Werkstätte's silverware is more at



From "The Golden Fleece."

The exhibitions are an opportunity to visit these towns, which have their own artistic treasures and gastronomic pleasures. Ghent, for example, offers both an extraordinary Van Eyck altarpiece and one of Belgium's supreme restaurants, Apicius, whose owner-chef is a talented alumnus of Brussels's three-star Villa Lorraine restaurant. Antwerp offers its Ensor collections and restaurants with Belgian specialties at lower prices than Brussels.

To help visitors afford these restaurants, Europa'87 has arranged cut-rate fares and hotel accommodation for one-day or weekend trips to the festival from most European countries. Details can be obtained from the cultural sections of Belgian embassies or from Europa'87 Belgium, Rue Royale 10, Brussels, tel: 513-1876. Europa'87 continues until Dec. 16.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN:
●Louisiana Museum, Humlebaek (tel: 02.19.07.20).
— To Nov. 29: Pre-Columbian Art of Mexico: 300 objects in gold, pottery and stone from national collections in Mexico and 21 museums in Europe and the U.S.

ENGLAND

LONDON:
●Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08)
— To Jan. 10: Diego Rivera: a retrospective of the Mexican painter's work includes examples of his murals, drawings and cubist era works.
●National Portrait Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
— Oct. 30-Jan. 10: Portraits of European royalty by German-born painter Franz Xaver Winterhalter

(1805-1873): 80 works from collections worldwide.
●Imperial War Museum (tel: 735.89.22).
— To Jan. 17: An exhibition of 58 Soviet posters from 1917-1945, in conjunction with the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution.
●Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
— To Jan. 3: Manners and Morals — Hogarth and British Painting 1700-1760: 200 works, including more than 30 by Hogarth and early works by Gainsborough and Reynolds.
— To Dec. 27: Turner and the Channel: watercolors, sketchbooks and prints (c. 1845) including works on loan from private collections.
●Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
— To Feb. 1: 100 photographs of Britain's royal family by Cecil Beaton taken between 1939-1970.

FRANCE

CAEN:
●Musée de Normandie (tel: 31.85.28.63).
— To Jan. 4: The Vikings — From Norway to Normandy. Viking artifacts from France and the Bergen Museum in Norway.
PARIS:
●Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
— To Jan. 3: A major retrospective celebrating the centenary of Le Corbusier (1897-1965), with over 350 drawings, 60 models, 300 photographs and diverse art works by the architect.
— To Jan. 11: Lucio Fontana, a retrospective. Sculpture, ceramics and drawings are among 150 works, the earliest from the 1920s.
●Bibliothèque Nationale (tel: 42.61.82.83).
— To Nov. 2: The Print in France, 16th-19th century, 300 works by the outstanding French printmakers from the collection of the Bibliothèque.
●Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10).
— To Jan. 4: A Fraagonard retrospective comprising 350 works — paintings, drawings, and engravings organized in collaboration with the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.
●Musée de la Publicité (tel: 42.46.13.09).
— To Nov. 9: Rare Art Nouveau poster-art: Montmartre artists, work from the Viennese Secession, Catalan and American works.
●Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 42.65.12.73).
— To Jan. 3: From Greco to Picasso: 150 paintings including 60 from the Prado representing Spanish art of 15th-19th century.
●Musée d'Orsay (tel: 45.49.48.14).
— To Jan. 3: Chicago, Birth of a Metropolis, 1872-1922. Architectural drawings and models, photographs, art and objects of design.

GERMANY

BERLIN:
●Martin Gropius-Bau (tel: 21.22.21.23).
— To Nov. 22: Berlin-Berlin: The central exhibition of the city's 750th anniversary celebrations: 4000 books, art works, documents and artifacts relating to Berlin's history.
— To Nov. 22: The City and I: Berlin and its inhabitants reflected in 20th century German art.
●Nationalgalerie (tel: 2.66.60).
— To Jan. 3: Alberto Giacometti: a retrospective comprising 110 sculptures, 200 drawings and 40 paintings.
●Berlin Museum (tel: 25.86.1).
— To Nov. 1: Berlin in painting from the 17th century to the present.
COLOGNE:
●Josef-Haubrich-Kunsthalle (tel: 221.23.35).
— To Nov. 8: Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec (1864-1901): the artist's collected graphic work.
●Wallraf-Richartz-Museum (tel: 2.21.23.79).
— To Jan. 10: Triumph and Death of Heroes: history painting, with other graphic works, from Rubens to Manet; over 150 works from collections in Europe and abroad.
FRANKFURT:
●Städtische Galerie im Städel (tel: 61.70.92).
— To Jan. 10: A retrospective of Delacroix paintings, recently on view in Zurich, includes about 100 works.
●Kunsthalle Schirn (tel: 212.46.40).
— To Nov. 15: New Guinea: 3,000 objects illustrating the native culture of New Guinea.
HAMBURG:
●Hamburger Kunsthalle (tel: 24.82.5).
— To Nov. 15: The theme of War and Peace from the Napoleonic wars to the present manifested in German and Russian Art. Over 300 works (paintings, drawings, prints and sculpture) arranged chronologically.
HILDESHEIM:
●Roemer- und Pelizaeus Museum (tel: 1.59.79).
— To Nov. 29: Egypt's Rise to World Power: 300 archaeological treasures from the first 150 years of the New Kingdom (1550-1400 B.C.), including many pieces loaned by other museums.
MÜNICH:
●Museum für Völkerkunde (tel: 22.48.44).
— To Dec. 31: Yemen — The Land of Sheba: archaeological finds illustrate 3,000 years of art and culture in southern Arabia.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM:
●Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).
— To Jan. 3: Dutch Masters of Landscape: a retrospective of 17th c. Dutch landscape painting, with nearly 100 paintings from 30 European and 20 American museums, by van Goyen, van Ruysdael, Rembrandt, Albert Cuyp and Meindert Hobbema.
●Stedelijk Museum (tel: 573.29.11).
— Oct 31-Dec. 13: Cesar Domela: abstract paintings and reliefs since 1923.
THE HAGUE:
●Centraal museum (tel: 70.31.41.81).
— To Nov. 22: The Spiritual in Art: the influence of spiritual and mystical movements on abstract painting 1890-1985. Some 250 works including paintings by Kandinsky, Kupka, Malevich, Mondrian, Klee. (Organized in conjunction with the Los Angeles County Museum.)
HERTOGENBOSCH:
●Noordbrabant Museum (tel: 13.38.34).
— Nov. 3-Jan. 10: Van Gogh in Brabant, features 45 paintings and 55 drawings from private collections in Europe and the U.S. and focus on Van Gogh's work 1881-1885 in his native land.

SPAIN

BARCELONA:
●Fundació Caixa de Pensions (tel: 258.89.03).
— To Nov. 8: Studies of Nature: 50 drawings by Leonardo on loan from the British royal collection at Windsor Castle.
MADRID:
●Fundación Juan March (tel: 435.42.40).
— To Jan. 3: 54 works by Mark Rothko from the recent Rothko retrospective at the Tate Gallery in London.

SWITZERLAND

BERN:
●Kunstmuseum (tel: 22.09.44).
— To Jan. 3: Paul Klee — Life and Work: already seen in New York and Cleveland, the only European showing of this exhibition of 300 Klee paintings, aquarelles, and drawings.
GENEVA:
●Musée Rath (tel: 28.56.16).
— To Jan. 31: Art, photographs and documents from the Paris art review Minotaure (1933-39) by artists including André Masson, Chirico, Picasso, Dalí, Tanguy, Max Ernst, Magritte, Man Ray, Brauza.
LUGANO:
●Villa Favarita (tel: 091.521.741).
— To Nov. 15: 40 Impressionist and Postimpressionist paintings

ITALY

FLORENCE:
●Palazzo Castellani (tel: 293.493).
— To Jan. 9, 1988: The Age of Galileo: The Golden Age of Science in Tuscany, illustrates scientific developments centered around the lifetime of Galileo (1564-1642).
ROME:
●Palazzo Massimo (tel: 67.82.86.62).
— To Nov. 15: Sport in the Ancient World: ancient statues of athletes in marble and bronze.

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MOROCCO
The Longest Summer



WEEKEND

A Small Revolution in France

by Erik de Mauny

CAEN, France — A small revolution is taking place in French schools. Its effects may not be apparent to the casual observer, since it so far involves only a relatively small number of parents and pupils in three widely scattered centers. Nevertheless, it is a genuine revolution, which began with the decision to introduce music as a major part of the curriculum in certain selected primary schools...



Robert Weddle, lower left, is developing choral voices in a lively and imaginative way.

ROBERT Weddle now directs the music classes in the primary school, and is developing the boys' voices by closely relating practice and musical theory in a lively and imaginative way far removed from the traditional teaching of solfège in France. Danièle Bouhet-Darmon is in charge of the dancing, with classes in classical and modern dance.



Bruce Kennedy at work.

Making 'Old' Harpsichords

by Thomas Netter

CHATEAU D'OËX, Switzerland — Bruce Kennedy remembers precisely when he committed himself to becoming a maker of harpsichords. "I had just met my wife-to-be Kirsti while visiting Lausanne, and we passed by a shop window with a harpsichord in it," he said.

Kennedy, 34, who comes from a suburb of Philadelphia, has become one of the foremost craftsmen in a trade that is as sparsely populated as the valley, and as old as the local Swiss red spruce and other woods that give the instruments their special character and resonance.

It is this feeling for sound that distinguishes Kennedy's instruments from those built by a handful of other craftsmen in the eyes of such renowned players as Gustav Leonhardt of The Netherlands and well-

heeled amateur aficionados like William F. Buckley who will pay steep prices for such hand-made instruments. Although harpsichords built in the tradition of the 18th century remain a rarity in these days of kits and machine-fabricated instruments, what sets the harpsichords manufactured by Kennedy apart is the sound from a hand-honed soundboard made of 300-year-old Swiss red spruce.

It was the prospect of a supply of fine old wood that helped motivate Kennedy to settle here with his Scandinavian wife in 1980. There was also the beauty of the valley and the village of 2,800 people, and what he calls the cooperative attitude of Swiss bankers not in a hurry to recoup an investment in a young former pre-med student and pianist who had already built a score of instruments during his American apprenticeship as first a keyboard maker and then instruments builder.

ALTHOUGH the soundboard calls for the proper resonance, the supply is kept adequate through the dismantling of ancient chalets and the availability of wood that grows on the north side of the valley at a height of 1,200 to 1,400 meters (about 4,000 to 4,600 feet) above sea level.

The practice in the past and today is that's where you find the best soundboard wood," Kennedy says, explaining that wood growing higher or lower lacks the same sort of resonance.

peasants in this valley would naturally have used this kind of material for their chalets. We have wood from the shop which dates from 1545."

Using wood of such age and resonance has given a tone and quality to Kennedy's instruments that has won plaudits from musicians and scholars. It has also won Kennedy a growing number of contracts to produce concert-quality instruments at prices ranging from \$10,000 to \$23,000.

Such passion for an original, 18th-century sound extends to Kennedy's use of all the materials that go into his instruments. To recreate the proper tone of old wire, for example, he sent samples of 18th-century harpsichord wire to researchers in England who discovered they were made of iron with a touch of phosphorous—a process long discontinued. Now, a craftsman named Malcolm Rose in England produces the 18th-century-type wire without the carbon of today's steel, a process Kennedy describes as "getting pretty close to the original snuff."

The wires are held by pins in a plank of red oak, and plucked by a jack made of a pear-wood body and a holly-wood tongue with wild boar bristle springs. (The jacks could be made of plastic, as most are, but are instead hand-made by Macherer, the apprentice.) Keyboards are made of linden, usually covered with ebony, boxwood or bone, the latter imported from France.

Thomas Netter, a Geneva-based journalist, is joining WHO.

'Dancers' Continued from page 7

member, is a teen-aged replacement for an injured corps member whose innocence attracts his notice. She is picked up at the airport by a T-shirted Italian, Paolo, played by Leandro Armato.

It won't take balletgoers long to realize that in "real life" Tony is Albrecht, Lisa is Giselle and Paolo is Hilarion, the woodcutter in love with Giselle. Bathilde, the princess who is Albrecht's fiancée, is transformed into a jet-set, bleached-blond contessa, played in an effectively overblown cameo by Mariangela Melato. The counterpart of Wilfrid, Albrecht's retainer, is called Patrick and is played persuasively and interestingly by Tommy Rall, once a mere slip of a boy in "Seven Brides for Seven Brothers." What he has to tell Tony may sound correct, but it also happens to be in line with Albrecht's predicament—namely, that the 19th-century Romantic hero is a superfluous man. Albrecht is empty and cynical. But, true love can reform him and give him something to live for. He seduces the peasant girl Giselle while engaged to Bathilde. In the supernatural world of the ballet's second act, Giselle's ghost (Wili) forgives him, and he is redeemed.

Ross's symbolism is obvious, but does everyone catch it? Tony looks at a model of the set of "Giselle." The Albrecht cutout has fallen. It lies face down. At the end of the film, Tony will put it right.

IN the beginning, Tony tells Patrick his view of Giselle and Albrecht. This is the first time we hear Baryshnikov and others talking the ballet through. It is the film's way of explaining the story to a lay audience—fragmented but clear.

Like Albrecht, Tony goes from woman to woman but needs no feudal right. Every woman apparently wants to sleep with a big star. Alessandra Ferri, as the dancer who performs the title role of Giselle in the ballet, bears him joke about having no feelings. Like the ballet's hero, Tony feels empty—or so he tells Patrick, who sees no passion in Tony's dancing and adds, "You haven't gotten there, just professional."

In a rehearsal scene, Lynn Seymour (the Canadian star of Britain's Royal Ballet during the 1960s and '70s) and Baryshnikov give an exposition of the action of Act I. As ballet mistress, Seymour also dances Giselle's mother in the film. Those familiar with Seymour's divorces might get the inside joke when she describes Giselle's mother as a single parent with all the attendant problems.

There is a funny sequence when Victor Barbée, the dancer portraying Hilarion, repete with thick Southern accent, sees his character as tender rather than the "butch" figure Tony commands him to be. Hilarion kills rabbits all day and he, Albrecht, is the only aristocrat around, Tony shouts.

A whiff of a subplot uses Barbée's character, Wade, to explain why Nadine, who has the ballet role of Myrtha, hates men. Leslie Browne's performance is wryly bitter. Nadine trundles along the child fathered by Wade. And when Tony sharply criticizes Myrtha in rehearsal, it is obvious the star-director and the dancer have had a nasty affair. Myrtha carries a sprig of rosemary for remembrance. Instead of looking "like a tired stewardess," Baryshnikov says, Browne should look as if she wants to be alone. "Remember what men have done to you," he says, and Nadine glares, "How could I forget."

MYRTHA and the Wills, all jilted maidens, hate men so much in "Giselle" that they dance them by death. No scene in the film is gratuitous. Certainly the most engaging one is the Italian country lunch held amid the vineyards by Paolo's peasant family for the ballet company. This is the ballet's grape-harvest festival, at which Giselle is crowned. And when Tony discovers Lisa and takes her to a castle, the hunting-party music of Act II accompanies a view of the castle in the stage set.

Paolo, like Hilarion, tells Lisa that Tony (Albrecht) is engaged to the contessa. She cries while on stage during Ferri's mad scene. She runs away, and we do not know if she is dead, like the ballet "Giselle," until she comes back. What she has done should remain a punchline, but it is very much something someone of her generation would do. In any case, she has come back to look at Tony's second-act solos in "Giselle" and admire his greatness as a dancer.

Giselle's ghost forgives Albrecht; he emerges purified and regenerated. Tony's fascination with the innocent Lisa has given him a new emotional commitment to his dancing. When he met her, he sent her an ice cream cake. Persuasively, she assured him she wouldn't gain weight in an unforgettable line: "It's OK — I metabolize very well." In the end, she forgives him for his art.

Few seem able to forgive the film for reducing up "Giselle." Actually, all the dramatic highpoints are present. Act I omits Hilarion's dances and part of Myrtha's solos but gives us a good bit of dancing by the Wills and Ferri and Baryshnikov. And besides, nobody goes to the movies to see "Giselle."

Toscanini Continued from page 7

in 1965. In an example of art imitating life, Taylor will be making her first film appearance in seven years.

Zeffirelli believes that Toscanini can be a hero to a contemporary audience because he was "a priest, a minister, a servant who respectfully interpreted the works of others, making them come to life with his own talents."

In the director's mind this is a negative reflection on the state of the world. "People today are nicer than they were in the past," he says, "but they are not as creative; they elaborate on the achievements of the past. We do not make creative giants anymore, and I don't think people could relate to them if we did."

Battiatto describes his protagonist in similar terms. A maker of musical instruments more famous than many composers, a man

once portrayed as a diabolic creator of secret formulas, Antonio Stradivari will be seen as "an artisan with a fire for perfection who is fixated on exercising his craft as best he can," Battiatto says.

There are love interests in the Toscanini and Stradivari movies that serve to fill out the characterizations, and in both cases the protagonists happily resolve conflicts between their artistic obsessions and the demands of love.

Howell summed up the appeal of "The Young Toscanini" more simply: "This is certainly not a teen movie, but it will appeal to the younger generation because it is about this kid who never quits and puts up with a lot of pressure and succeeds, kind of like Rocky with music."

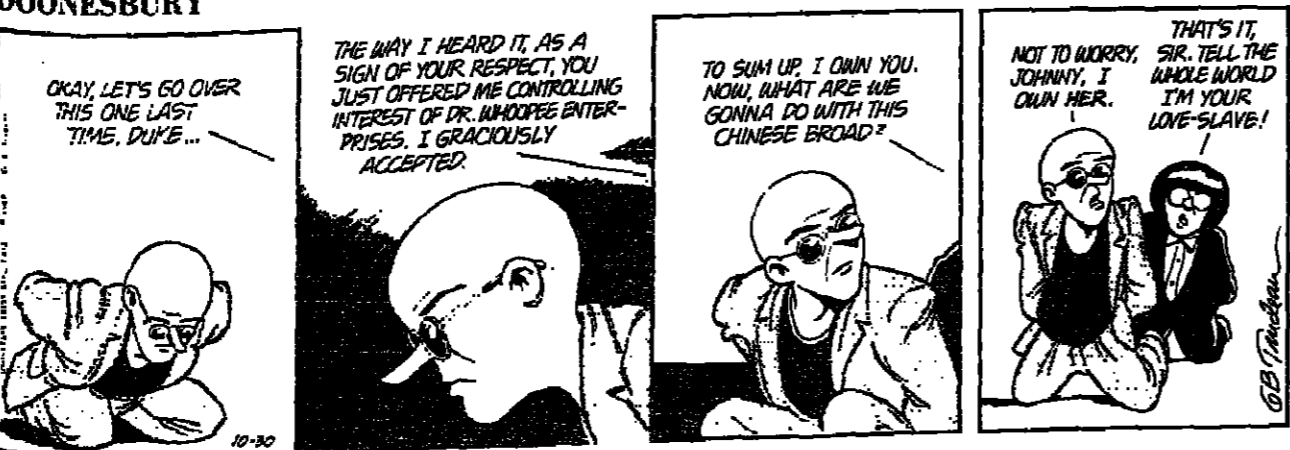
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DOONESBURY



NYSE Most Actives table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns: NYSE 4 p.m. volume, NYSE prev. close, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Thursday's NYSE Closing logo and text: Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary table with columns: Class, Prev.

NASDAQ Index table with columns: Class, Prev.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Bond, Close, Chg.

NYSE Diary table with columns: Class, Prev.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns: Buy, Sell, %

Dow Jones Averages table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns: Class, Prev.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Large table of stock prices with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, % High, Low, Close, Chg.

MARKETS: Bargain-Hunters Help Feed Surge

(Continued from Page 1) speculation that the major trading partners are tacitly allowing its decline. Dollar-buying by central banks in both Europe and the United States was seen as an attempt to make its descent orderly. "The dollar looks like it's under attack," said a dealer at one U.S. bank. But the relative calm in the credit markets in the face of the dollar depreciation encouraged traders who were concerned that a loss of foreign investors might cause a bond decline. "The market is resistant to unsettling news right now," said Larry Wachet of Prudential-Bache Securities. "You can't have it fall \$1.3 trillion in value and then get bad news and fall another \$1.3 trillion. It's a bottoming process." Many traders said the stock market's fall was not shaping up as the catastrophe it first appeared to be. The market's collapse caused only a modest dip in consumer confidence, according to a survey conducted for the Conference Board, a business group. Meetings between White House officials and congressional leaders this week have been aimed at trimming the deficit by \$23 billion, with mixed results reported so far. In New York, trading again ended at 2 P.M. under the abbreviated trading hours adopted by U.S. exchanges. Traders said they were encouraged by the market's showing on Tuesday and Wednesday, in which the Dow Jones blue-chip index rose a total of nearly 53 points. Investors have been slowly moving back into the market picking up

Table of stock prices with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, % High, Low, Close, Chg.

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(Continued on next left-hand page)

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Thursdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

(Continued)

Table of NYSE stock prices including columns for stock names, dividends, yields, P/E ratios, and price ranges.

Table of NYSE stock prices (continued) with various stock listings and their corresponding market data.

Table of NYSE stock prices (continued) listing various companies and their market performance.

Table of NYSE stock prices (continued) showing a wide range of stock listings.

Table of NYSE stock prices (continued) with detailed market data for various equities.

Table of NYSE stock prices (continued) listing additional stock market information.

Table of NYSE stock prices (continued) with various stock listings.

Table of NYSE stock prices (continued) showing market data for different sectors.

Table of NYSE stock prices (continued) with detailed market data.

Table of NYSE stock prices (continued) listing various stock market information.

U.S. Futures Via The Associated Press

Table of U.S. Futures prices including Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, and other commodities.

Table of U.S. Futures prices (continued) listing various futures contracts.

Table of U.S. Futures prices (continued) with market data for different futures.

Table of U.S. Futures prices (continued) listing additional futures market information.

Table of U.S. Futures prices (continued) with various stock listings.

Table of U.S. Futures prices (continued) showing market data for different futures.

Table of U.S. Futures prices (continued) with detailed market data.

Table of U.S. Futures prices (continued) listing various stock market information.

Table of U.S. Futures prices (continued) with various stock listings.

Table of U.S. Futures prices (continued) showing market data for different futures.

Table of U.S. Futures prices (continued) with detailed market data.

Table of U.S. Futures prices (continued) listing various stock market information.

Table of U.S. Futures prices (continued) with various stock listings.

Table of U.S. Futures prices (continued) showing market data for different futures.

Table of U.S. Futures prices (continued) with detailed market data.

Table of U.S. Futures prices (continued) listing various stock market information.

NYSE High-Lows

Table of NYSE High-Lows for various stocks, showing high and low prices.

AMEX High-Lows

Table of AMEX High-Lows for various stocks, showing high and low prices.

Currency Options

Table of Currency Options prices for various international currencies.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris Commodities prices including various agricultural products.

London Commodities

Table of London Commodities prices including various agricultural products.

London Metals

Table of London Metals prices including various metal commodities.

U.S. Treasuries

Table of U.S. Treasuries prices including various government securities.

Spot Commodities

Table of Spot Commodities prices including various raw materials.

DM Futures Options

Table of DM Futures Options prices including various derivatives.

Stock Indexes

Table of Stock Indexes including various market indices.

Commodity Indexes

Table of Commodity Indexes including various commodity price indices.

Dividends

Table of Dividends for various stocks, showing dividend amounts and dates.

Soviet Says Grain Harvest Is Up, But Food Supply Is Below Target. MOSCOW - The Soviet Union is harvesting more grain and producing achieving more livestock than in 1986, but farmers are still not meeting targets for improving food supplies, the nation's agriculture chief said Thursday.

Murdoch Will Launch Loan in West Germany. Bonn - News International PLC, the Rupert Murdoch press group, will launch a 100 million Deutsche mark (\$56 million) loan.

Poland, Creditor Nations Discuss Rescheduling. PARIS - Poland met with representatives of creditor nations on Thursday to discuss its debt repayments, and diplomatic sources said there was some hope that progress could be made in reaching a re-scheduling accord.

S&P 100 Index Options. Table of S&P 100 Index Options prices including various derivatives.

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MARKETS SEEK DIRECTION: Stock Exchanges Wary as the Dollar Heads Lower

# Asian Markets Tumble Along With the Dollar

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**TOKYO** — Extreme turbulence in foreign-exchange markets prompted investors in Asia Thursday to dump their holdings on the region's three largest stock exchanges. Tokyo, Hong Kong and Sydney all saw sharp falls in share values.  
 On the Tokyo Stock Exchange, shares prices succumbed as the dollar fell 3.2 yen to finish at 137.55. With the flight from the dollar, the 225-issue Nikkei average shed 543.64 yen to close at 12,033.89 yen. On Wednesday the index had dropped 257.43 yen.  
 The dollar's sharp fall drove down the prices of such export-oriented issues as Sony, Hitachi and TDK as trading began.  
 "There's great anxiety about the effect of a weaker dollar on Japan's

own economic recovery," said Simon Smithson, research manager at Kleinwort Benson International Inc.  
 He said most sectors of the market were "generally depressed by the prospect of an ever-weaker dollar and what that means for forcing the U.S. economy to slow down and lowering the U.S. budget deficit."  
 In Hong Kong, investors were hard hit again Thursday as the main share index gave up 7 percent. The Hang Seng index closed off 165.64 points at 2,204.52 after sliding more than 220 points earlier.  
 Share prices broke through the 2,150 level in early trading, before swinging back up on local demand, brokers said.  
 Brokers said foreign institutions were trimming their portfolios and there was steady selling linked to expiring futures contracts.  
 But others said that local investors, many of them families that control major Hong Kong firms, were buying shares they considered underpriced.  
 The currency crisis also swept markets in Australia and washed over into stock trading in Sydney, where stocks fell sharply after a record gain Wednesday.  
 Share values plunged in hectic selling on Thursday, wiping out almost all gains made the day before. Australian shares have lost nearly 90 billion dollars (\$61.4 billion) in 11 days.  
 The stock market's All Ordinaries Index fell 102.2 points to close at 1,286.2.  
 Prime Minister Bob Hawke has said the market turmoil was not expected to lower Australia's living standards and his government's economic strategy would remain intact.  
 New Zealand's stock market joined in the steep decline Thursday, dropping to its lowest level in 15 months after another selling spree took 141 index points off the value of the market. Declines outnumbered rises by a 3-1 ratio to push the Barclays Index of the top 40 stocks to a low of 2,574 points, the lowest since July 1986.  
 (AFP, AP, Reuters)



**A WAVE OF BUY ORDERS** — Traders in Tokyo were busy Thursday as Japanese government bond prices soared on massive buying touched off by the yen's sharp increase against the dollar. In the futures market, the bellwether December contract climbed by the daily maximum limit of 2.10 yen to 105.80 yen to yield 5.122 percent.

## N.Y. Broker Seeks Capital Infusion

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**NEW YORK** — L.F. Rothschild Holdings Inc., with the help of Salomon Brothers, has been looking for an infusion of capital either from a partner or buyer, Wall Street sources said.  
 Rothschild on Monday said it had a \$44 million trading loss in the first three weeks of this month, and Wall Street traders had speculated that the firm needed help to return it to health.  
 Rothschild's president, Andrew L. Berger, would not comment on whether the firm was seeking a buyer, but he acknowledged that Salomon was attempting to help it find financing.  
 Meanwhile, Haas Securities Corp., a relatively small Manhattan brokerage house with 12,000 customer accounts, on Wednesday became the fifth securities firm to shut in the aftermath of last week's stock market collapse.  
 A New York Stock Exchange spokesman said Haas had 12,000 customer accounts, including individuals and institutions.  
 "At no time were any of the customer accounts in jeopardy because of the firm closing," a spokesman for the exchange said. (Reuters, UPI)

## Los Toros Flee the Mexican Market After Eightfold Rise, Stock Index Loses Half Its Value

**By Larry Rohter**  
**New York Times Service**  
**MEXICO CITY** — Throughout the boom months of 1987, the volatile Mexican stock market performed more spectacularly than any other in the world. But with bulls having turned to bears all around the globe, Mexico is now suffering the steepest, most rapid slide of any major exchange.  
 Between Jan. 1 and Oct. 5 the Mexican market rose eightfold, and Mexico City's Bolsa de Valores hit an all-time high of 387,000 points. But in the past 15 days of trading, the index has fallen by more than 50 percent, to 183,662, and investors and traders are braced for further plunges.  
 On Monday, the market fell a record 16.7 percent, exceeding even the decline recorded on "Black Monday" on Oct. 19. On Tuesday, it slipped another 14.5 percent, meaning that the market's value had fallen by almost \$2 billion from its estimated peak value of about \$6 billion earlier this month. Brokers, bankers and other analysts said the tailspin, which began

two weeks before Wall Street's big collapse on Oct. 19, was initially a "technical correction" stemming from purely local conditions. But now, with the plunge in stock prices around the world, there are widespread fears that events may be moving beyond anyone's control.  
 "The Bolsa has little to do with the real economy, even less so in Mexico than in other places," an American banker in Mexico City said this week. "But a panic psychology has definitely taken hold, and I don't know where it's going to stop."  
 Some members of the investment community believe that the government's intervention in the market earlier in the month rattled investors.  
 On Oct. 5, the Mexican government intervened in the market, ironically to prevent stocks from going through the roof. One day earlier, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, the budget and planning minister, had been named as candidate of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party in next year's presidential elections, and the market surged

7.5 percent in the first 90 minutes of trading.  
 The National Securities Commission said it had been forced to halt trading briefly twice that day to prevent "disorderly conditions" that "could lead the price index up to undesired levels." But market analysts said the action set a precedent that may have led some major players to reconsider their positions.  
 "By intervening, the government signaled to speculators that they could no longer automatically count on quick and gigantic increases," said one broker, who asked not to be identified.  
 Outwardly, Mexican officials are minimizing the significance of the Wall Street plunge. In a news conference last week, Manuel Somoza Alonso, president of the Mexican stock exchange, acknowledged the "psychological effect" of events in the United States, but he argued that the impact was unwarranted.  
 Mexico's own problems, however, are daunting. Incomes, adjusted for inflation, have declined by 50 percent in the past five years. The peso has fallen from 24 to the dollar to more than 1,600. Annual inflation has climbed to a record 135 percent. And debt owed to other countries now totals more than \$700 billion.

## Bilzerian Buys Singer Stock, Weighs Takeover

**Reuters**  
**NEW YORK** — Bilzerian Partners said Thursday that it had acquired 9.99 percent of Singer Co. common stock and is evaluating the possibility of offering to acquire the company through a tender offer or merger.  
 Bilzerian Partners is a limited partnership whose general partners are Paul A. Bilzerian and his Biocast Acquisition Corp.  
 Mr. Bilzerian said he had been acquiring Singer stock for several months, at an average cost of about \$43 per share.  
 Mr. Bilzerian, who said he had not talked to Singer management, said he was interested in Singer because it was a technology company with quality assets. He declined to identify his partners in the venture.  
 Singer, a sewing machine maker turned aerospace concern, had been the target of T. Boone Pickens, a Texas financier, during the summer.

## Changes Planned in Hong Kong

**Reuters**  
**HONG KONG** — Hong Kong's financial crisis may lead to some changes, but so far it has brought mostly frayed nerves, breast beating and demands for resignation in a frantic search for blame.  
 For most in the financial game, one thing is sure — the party's over. Stocks were once the darling of investors in the British colony, where bank accounts pay a meager 2.75 percent a year in interest.  
 Share prices had climbed this year to breathtaking heights, sending the Hang Seng index, the main market indicator, soaring.  
 And just about anyone could sell shares on the market. Even one of the colony's most lavish girlie bars, partly owned by the chairman of the stock exchange himself, Ronald Li, had plans to float shares.  
 Companies that sold stock publicly could expect a huge flood of cash to chase their newly issued shares. The construction concern K. Wah Stones was 246 times oversubscribed, meaning that only one of 247 prospective investors got shares.  
 Oriental Press, a widely read Chinese newspaper, was 310 times oversubscribed, while General Electronics, a small electronics firm, was also oversubscribed.  
 But on what is now known as "Black Monday," share prices plunged a staggering 31 percent, and the markets have been jittery since.  
 General Electronics, offered at 1.38 Hong Kong dollars (18 U.S. cents) a share, is now a lowly 84 Hong Kong cents, and K. Wah Stones has fallen to 1.04 dollars from 1.18 dollars. Oriental Press is still doggedly above its offer price but well below its highs.  
 Mr. Li, hoping he could wait out the storm on world markets, closed the exchange for four days last week. When it reopened on Monday prices fell with a vengeance.  
 "History has proved him wrong," said Martin Lee, a legislator, in calling for Mr. Li's resignation.  
 Another legislator, Conrad Lam, has questioned the value of the futures market, and others have called for a full-scale inquiry.  
 Changes are likely. Already the government is planning to review the stock exchange, and the former banking commissioner, Robert Fell, has been named as a senior official.  
 Futures trading will certainly be more tightly regulated after the government and banks including Beijing's Bank of China, had to throw a 4 billion dollar lifeline to rescue the exchange.  
 Some stockbrokers shrug and say the upsurge is to be expected. "It's hell if you do and hell if you don't," said Laurence Amerine of DMT Securities.

**COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE EUROPEENNE**  
**\$US 26.000.000 13,25 % 1980/1995**  
 We inform the bondholders that the redemption instalment of \$US 2.600.000., nominal due on december 15, 1987, has been satisfied by a drawing on october 9, 1987, in Luxembourg.  
 The bonds will be reimbursed at par on december 15, 1987, coupon due on december 15, 1988 and following attached, according to the modalities of payment on the bonds.  
 The numbers of such drawn bonds are as follows:  
 1 to 1011 and 24412 to 26000  
 The following bonds, called for redemption on december 15, 1986, have not yet been presented for the payment:  
 13949 - 15949 16001 - 16548  
 Amount outstanding after december 15, 1987: \$US 20.800.000.  
**THE PRINCIPAL PAYING AGENT**  
**SOCIETE GENERALE ALSACIENNE DE BANQUE**  
 15, Avenue Emile Reuter  
 LUXEMBOURG

**REPUBLIC HOLDING S.A.**  
 in liquidation  
 Luxembourg

**STATEMENT OF CONDITION**  
 as at December 31, 1986.

ASSETS	U.S. \$	U.S. \$
Demand accounts with banks	389.175.12	
Term deposits with banks	16.300.000.00	
Investments in and loans to subsidiaries	1.740.207.92	
Other assets:		
• Advance to Paying Agents	112.826.08	
• Accrued interest receivable	252.962.17	
• Others	13.942.94	
	379.731.19	18.809,114.23
<b>Less: LIABILITIES</b>		
Due to subsidiaries	3.480.016.66	
Shareholders' account:		
• Dividends payable (coupons Nos. 3 to 16)	33.479.05	
• First distribution of assets	89.169.70	
Other liabilities:		
• Accrued interest payable	109.130.35	
• Provision for expenses and taxes	173.577.15	
	3.885.372.91	
Shareholders' equity	14.923.741.32	
Represented by:		
Share capital	24.856.950.00	
Share premium account	59.091.360.00	
Legal reserve	6.150.000.00	
Retaining earnings	353.826,686.69	
Reserve for own shares held	78.364.70	
Net income and proceeds on realization of assets for 1986	777,873.93	
	444,781,235.32	
<b>Less: Final assets' distribution:</b>		
Cash payment (coupon No. 17)	33.132.200.00	
Republic New York Corporation shares (coupon No. 18)	396.725,294.00	429,857,494.00
<b>Net</b>		14,923,741.32

**REPUBLIC HOLDING**  
 (In liquidation)  
 The Committee of Liquidators

**LONGINES**  
 THE LONGINES STYLE

Conquest VHP in titanium and gold

Ourivesaria Perfecta Duarte Y Cia., Lda.  
 Rua Santa Catarina, 91  
 P-4000 Porto, Portugal

# Base your investment strategy on the solid security of gold.

The shock waves that so dramatically rumbled through the world's stock markets are bringing investors back to the fundamentals. No investment is more fundamental than gold.  
 Why gold? Because gold is a precious metal - not merely a "piece of paper." Its value is intrinsic. Gold moves independently of strictly financial instruments. Gold can be your personal hedge against trade deficits, budget deficits, tight money, loose money, inflation and other political and economic uncertainties.  
 Building up and maintaining one's personal assets naturally implies risk, especially today, when virtually all forms of financial investment are being called into question. Given this overwhelming uncertainty, the shrewdest of today's investors know that a significant personal reserve in physical gold provides the solid bedrock on which to build a strong, more effective investment strategy.  
 Start today to build up your personal reserve of gold bars or gold bullion coins, in complete confidence and confidentiality. See your bank or gold bullion dealer... or write for your free copy of the "European Guide to Gold" to:  
 Gold Information Centre  
 B.P. 351  
 CH-1211 Geneva 3  
 Switzerland  
 116

**GOLD**

Money you can trust.

Table with columns for Australia, United States, and various companies like MIM Holdings, British, ICI, Marks & Spencer, Bell Canada, BNP, etc. with financial data.

Table with columns for Bethlehem Steel, Borden, Allied Group, Marks & Spencer, Bell Canada, BNP, etc. with financial data.

Table with columns for Company Results, Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table with columns for Travelers, US Air, Waco, etc. with financial data.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

Real estate listings under various categories: REAL ESTATE CONSULTANTS, REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, REAL ESTATE FOR SHARE, etc. Includes listings for Canada, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Ireland, Israel, Switzerland, Monaco, and the USA.

Prime Real-Estate in USA advertisement. Includes text about the Orion Group and a form for requesting information.

LEYSIN advertisement. Reasonable prices in Switzerland. Yes! We offer you in MONTREUX the best view, the latest comfort in building and the best prices.

MONTREUX advertisement. Reasonable prices in Switzerland! Yes! We offer you in MONTREUX the best view, the latest comfort in building and the best prices.

Own land in the great American West advertisement. Five or more acres of this land can be yours. Easy credit terms available.

FORBES EUROPE advertisement. SANGRE DE CRISTO RANCHES INC. LONDON SW11 2TJ ENGLAND

AUCTION NEW YORK advertisement. 12 Prime Manhattan Properties to be auctioned in New York, November 4, 1987.

Center of Monte Carlo advertisement. 4-ROOM APARTMENT FOR SALE. Located on an upper floor, sunny terrace, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, fully equipped kitchen, large living area, spacious terrace overlooking the city harbor.

PARC ROUQUENCOURT advertisement. Luxurious 125 sqm + 40 sqm terrace. 3rd floor, superb decoration, double doors, 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, swimming pool, 2 tennis courts, 2000 sqm garden, 2000 sqm garage, 2000 sqm parking, 2000 sqm terrace, 2000 sqm terrace.

SWITZERLAND FAMOUS RESORT AREA advertisement. Do you wish to buy an apartment or a house? To invest in Switzerland? To retire in Switzerland?

USA advertisement. LUXURY EXECUTIVE APARTMENTS. Fully serviced, choice of location, fully equipped, choice of location, fully serviced, choice of location, fully serviced, choice of location.

USA advertisement. CHERRY HILL, NEW JERSEY. A marriage of home and garden sets the tone. Located at the end of a private road, this property is a masterpiece of architecture and landscaping.

USA advertisement. WASHINGTON D.C. AREA INVESTMENT. Old town Alexandria, Virginia, fantastic investment opportunity. Located in the heart of the historic district, this property is a masterpiece of architecture and landscaping.

Hampton & Sons advertisement. Please contact our Furnished Letting Department. Hampton & Sons, 6 Arlington Street, St. James's, London SW1A 1RB. Telephone: 01-493 8222. Telex: 25341 Fax: 011 491 3541



**Thursday's AMEX Closing**

Tobies include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Open	Close
134	4	ABN	8	24	7%	6%	65	65	65
134	4	ABM	8	24	7%	6%	65	65	65
134	4	ABM	8	24	7%	6%	65	65	65
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134	4	ABM	8	24	7%	6%	65	65	65
134	4	ABM	8	24	7%	6%	65	65	65

**INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 29th Oct. 1987**

ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP
ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP
ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP
ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP
ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP	ALM GROUP

**Floating-Rate Notes**

Dollars	Oct. 29	Coupon Next	Bid	Ask	Issuer/Ref.	Coupon Next	Bid	Ask	Issuer/Ref.
Dollars	Oct. 29	Coupon Next	Bid	Ask	Issuer/Ref.	Coupon Next	Bid	Ask	Issuer/Ref.
Dollars	Oct. 29	Coupon Next	Bid	Ask	Issuer/Ref.	Coupon Next	Bid	Ask	Issuer/Ref.
Dollars	Oct. 29	Coupon Next	Bid	Ask	Issuer/Ref.	Coupon Next	Bid	Ask	Issuer/Ref.
Dollars	Oct. 29	Coupon Next	Bid	Ask	Issuer/Ref.	Coupon Next	Bid	Ask	Issuer/Ref.

**Deutsche Marks**

Issuer/Ref.	Coupon Next	Bid	Ask
Issuer/Ref.	Coupon Next	Bid	Ask
Issuer/Ref.	Coupon Next	Bid	Ask
Issuer/Ref.	Coupon Next	Bid	Ask
Issuer/Ref.	Coupon Next	Bid	Ask

**Japanese Yen**

Issuer/Ref.	Coupon Next	Bid	Ask
Issuer/Ref.	Coupon Next	Bid	Ask
Issuer/Ref.	Coupon Next	Bid	Ask
Issuer/Ref.	Coupon Next	Bid	Ask
Issuer/Ref.	Coupon Next	Bid	Ask

**E.C.U.**

Issuer/Ref.	Coupon Next	Bid	Ask
Issuer/Ref.	Coupon Next	Bid	Ask
Issuer/Ref.	Coupon Next	Bid	Ask
Issuer/Ref.	Coupon Next	Bid	Ask
Issuer/Ref.	Coupon Next	Bid	Ask

*Handwritten note:* No. 10/10/87



MARKETS SEEK DIRECTION: Intervention Halts a Dollar Sell-Off

DOLLAR: Currency Steadies on Bank Intervention

(Continued from Page 1)

Yazawa of Japan, for example, said the Reagan administration gave priority to reducing the budget deficit to stabilize foreign-exchange markets.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Thu., and Fri. (Oct. 30)

On Wednesday, the central banks of West Germany, Japan, Britain and Italy bought an estimated \$1 billion or more to slow the dollar's decline.

France Wants Urgent Session

Of G-7 to Bolster Louvre Pact

PARIS — Finance Minister Edouard Balladur of France called Thursday for an urgent meeting of officials of the Group of Seven major industrial democracies to strengthen the Louvre accords on stabilizing currencies.

The Fed's Goal: Alleviating the Angst It Acts to Shore Up Dollar, Reassure Banks and Brokers

By Michael Quint New York Times Service NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve, in its role as guardian of the nation's financial system, has emerged as the first arm of government to respond actively to the steep drop in the stock market.

DELORS: EC Official Is Rebuked by West After His Gaffe on the Dollar

(Continued from Page 1)

had not been intended to drive the dollar lower and were not based on any privileged insight into U.S. thinking.

1-1 Rises \$5.6 Billion

Week Ending Oct. 19

NEW YORK — M-1, the narrowest measure of the money supply, rose \$5.6 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$759.5 billion in the week ending Oct. 19, the Federal Reserve reported Thursday.

Denmark and Spain Demanded

that he return to the chamber to justify or withdraw his remarks.

Mr. Delors' Supporters

appeared particularly anxious to preserve his credentials as a financial expert at a time when he is taking the lead in urging member governments to meet the 1992 deadline for abolishing economic and monetary frontiers inside the community.

Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ New York as of 2 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

Table of OTC prices for various stocks, including columns for High, Low, and Change.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for High, Low, and Change.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for High, Low, and Change.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for High, Low, and Change.

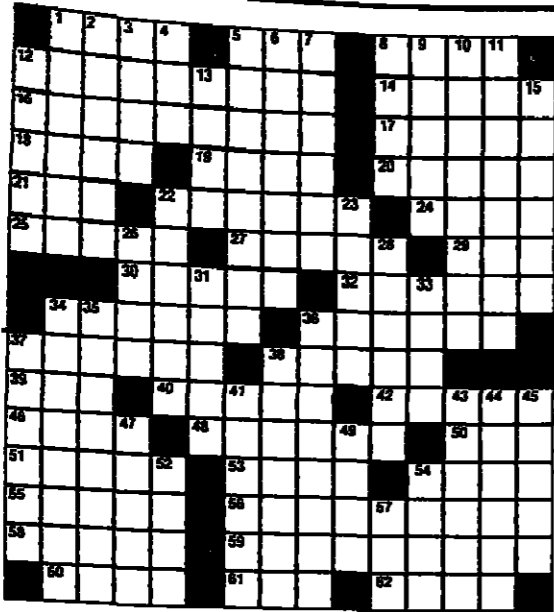
Table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for High, Low, and Change.

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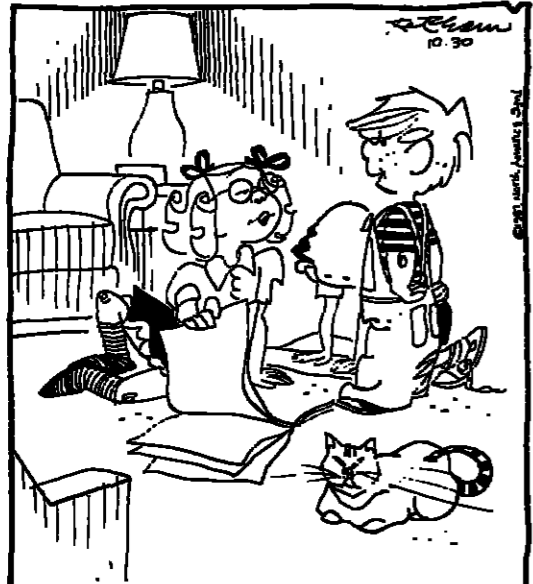
Thursdays AMEX Closing Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.



- ACROSS**
- 1 Container
  - 5 Collier's cooler
  - 8 Unit in physics
  - 12 Provides
  - 14 Good reviews
  - 16 Excites curiosity
  - 17 Cardinal feature
  - 18 Ocellade
  - 19 Memo
  - 20 Morgan, e.g.
  - 21 Owing
  - 22 Calm
  - 24 Cactrix
  - 25 Lamb product
  - 27 Tendancy
  - 29 Vital statistic
  - 30 Northern (apples)
  - 32 Russian coins
  - 34 Manner or mode
  - 36 Atoll material
  - 37 Allotment
  - 38 Drawing room
  - 39 Capital of medieval Armenia
  - 40 Thornton — wider
  - 42 Hotelkeeper
  - 43 Ritz
  - 46 Springsteen, to some
  - 48 Lesser Antilles
- DOWN**
- 13 State bird of Hawaii
  - 15 Metric units
  - 23 Device: Var.
  - 25 Wine area of Italy
  - 28 Large red hogs
  - 31 Greek architecture style
  - 33 Cause of distress
  - 34 Chinese language
  - 35 Bleach
  - 36 Small box for tea, etc.
  - 37 Like rostrums
  - 38 Arrange in numerical order
  - 41 Played the siren
  - 43 Tackle-box items
  - 44 Tiny open space
  - 45 Tall and slender
  - 47 Baltic people
  - 49 Stute offering
  - 52 A pollutant
  - 54 Reference mark
  - 57 Santa Fe-to-Taos dir.

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I CAN'T DECIDE WHAT I'M GOING TO TURN INTO ON HALLOWEEN." "FORGET IT. YOU'RE READY THE WAY YOU ARE."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**UPASE**

**YERME**

**DASSIT**

**CLIPAD**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

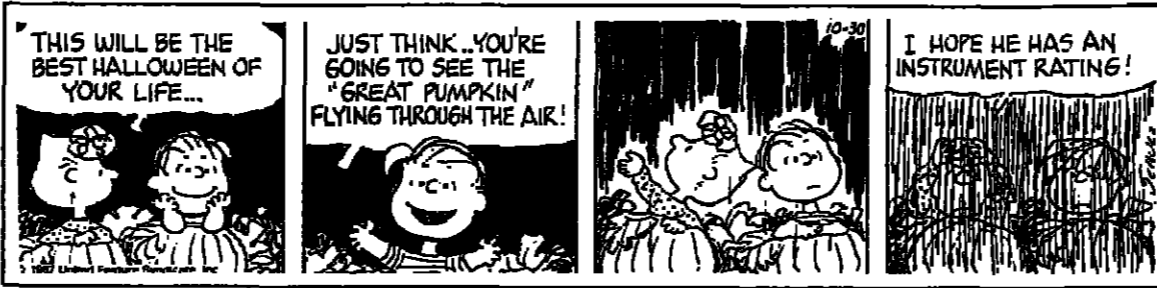
ANSWER: **PLUSH LIGHT ANIMAL BICKER**

Yesterday's Jumble: **PLUSH LIGHT ANIMAL BICKER**  
Answer: What that conical actor does every time he looks in the mirror—TAKES A BOW

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	13	6	Seoul	16	4
Amsterdam	13	6	Singapore	27	21
Antwerp	13	6	Taipei	22	16
Barcelona	14	7	Tokyo	22	16
Berlin	14	7			
Bombay	27	21			
Buenos Aires	14	7			
Calcutta	27	21			
Canton	27	21			
Chennai	27	21			
Colombo	27	21			
Dacca	27	21			
Delhi	27	21			
Hankow	27	21			
Hong Kong	27	21			
Kobe	27	21			
London	13	6			
Lyons	13	6			
Manila	27	21			
Medan	27	21			
Osaka	27	21			
Shanghai	27	21			
Singapore	27	21			
Sourabaya	27	21			
Tientsin	27	21			
Yokohama	27	21			

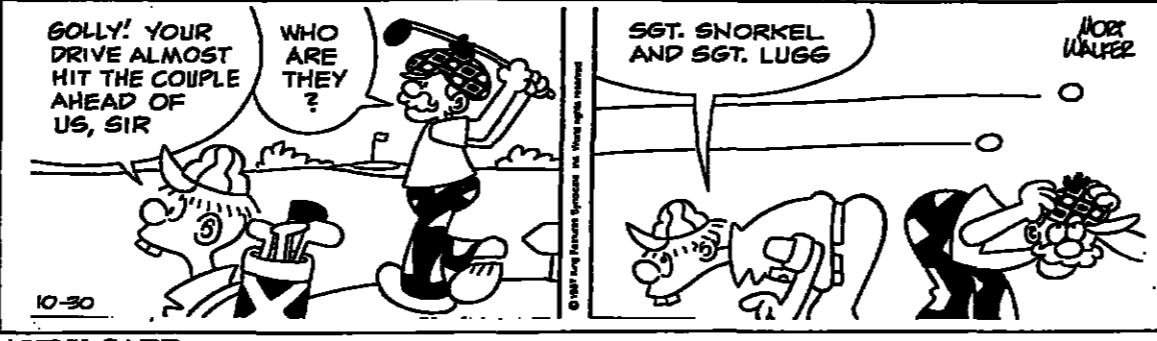
PEANUTS



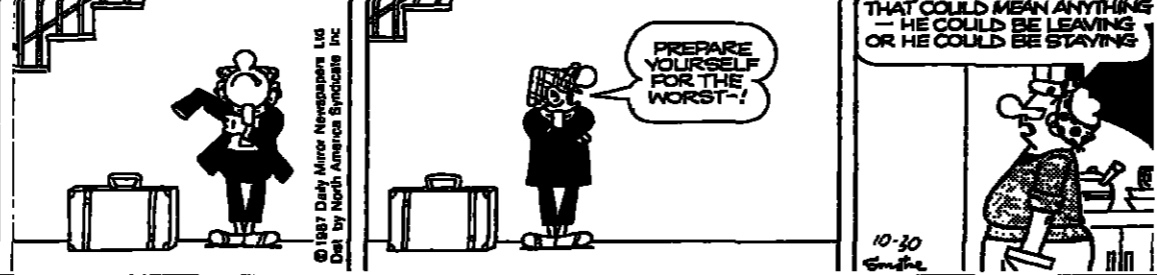
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOK BRIEFS

THE DEVIL AND DR. BARNES: Portrait of an American Art Collector. By Howard Greenfield. Viking Inc. 40 West 23d Street, New York, N. Y. 10010.

Albert C. Barnes of Philadelphia was one of the foremost art collectors of his time. He began acquiring Cezannes, Matisse and Picassos long before the artists had won general acceptance...

His thoughts turned to art, and to a former classmate at high school who had been amiably unenthusiastic about his own early attempts to paint — William Glackens...

Greenfield gives an amusing and well-balanced account of Barnes' idiosyncratic ways as a collector.

THE TENTH JUSTICE: The Solicitor General and the Rule of Law. By Lincoln Caplan. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

The solicitor general represents the executive branch of the government in the U.S.

Supreme Court, but he is not just another lawyer. He is the only U.S. public official who lawyer. He is the only U.S. public official who is "learned in the law" — not even most Supreme Court justices face that requirement...

But the present attorney general, Edwin Meese, apparently doesn't look up at the motto very often. For he, his boss Ronald Reagan and his aide William Bradford Reynolds, have conspired to reduce the office of solicitor general to that of administration mouthpiece...

All of this is laid out clearly, calmly and persuasively in Lincoln Caplan's brief-like book. Caplan, a Harvard Law School graduate, has written his history with the precision of a lawyer and the clarity of a biographer.

VISIONS AND VOICES. By Jonathan Cott. Delphin/Domestic, 245 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10167.

Here are 10 interviews with some of the most original and creative figures of our time; but interviews that are as far removed from the superficialities of the television celebrity chat-show as it is possible to get.

Greenfield gives an amusing and well-balanced account of Barnes' idiosyncratic ways as a collector.

Anyone who is interested in the well-springs of creativity will find nuggets of gold in these interviews.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

I	M	A	M	E	R	E	C	T	S	T	A	R
P	A	N	J	A	N	D	R	U	M	E	R	O
A	N	E	G	A	D	F	L	A	T	E	N	
L	E	A	P	T	B	E	R	I	E	O	S	E
A	D	L	A	R	A	H	N	A	T	T		
L	O	A	R	E	C	M	U	S	S			
C	A	N	D	E	L	A	B	R	A	M		
D	I	E	T	A	L	I	B	E	L			
E	A	R	E	D	L	E	A	P	E	S	C	E
A	C	E	Y	E	A	R	N	E	T	H	A	N
R	O	B	L	E	S	G	O	A	A	N	A	
E	C	R	U	T	E	D	E	L	E	D	U	M
S	C	U	T	O	P	E	R	A	V	E	T	O
T	A	M	E	P	A	N	S	I	E	D	E	R

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

slightly greedily double from East. They could only collect 300 against three hearts doubled, and Britain gained 15 points.

IN qualifying matches for the Bermuda Bowl title at the world championships in Ocho Rios, Jamaica, the British open team beat Pakistan on 21-9, with the help of a fine performance from their youngest partnership, John Armstrong and Graham Kirby.

West led the diamond ace, and South won and led a heart to the ace in dummy. He could have finessed the queen, but that would have been a slight risk. Next he ruffed a heart, led a spade to the ace and ruffed another heart. He then surrendered a spade and was eventually able to ruff dummy's last heart and make the doubled slam.

natural, and ended with a

wisely, to try for a penalty.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Press Closing prices in local currencies, Oct. 29.

Amsterdam	London	Paris	Frankfurt
ABN Holding 32.40	AA Corp S 194	Al Liqueur 511	AEG 233
Adair 32.50	Allied Lyons 319	Alphabon All 209	Alfa Romeo 215
Ahold 32.50	Asst. Food 320	Alphabon All 209	Alitalia 215
Alkerm 32.50	Asst. Food 320	Alphabon All 209	Alitalia 215
Alkerm 32.50	Asst. Food 320	Alphabon All 209	Alitalia 215

United States

United States	London	Paris	Frankfurt
United States 280	London 1120	Paris 1120	Frankfurt 1120
Vickers 142	London 1120	Paris 1120	Frankfurt 1120
West 142	London 1120	Paris 1120	Frankfurt 1120
Westworth 310	London 1120	Paris 1120	Frankfurt 1120

See Paris

See Paris	London	Paris	Frankfurt
See Paris 142	London 1120	Paris 1120	Frankfurt 1120
See Paris 142	London 1120	Paris 1120	Frankfurt 1120
See Paris 142	London 1120	Paris 1120	Frankfurt 1120

Stocks

Stocks	London	Paris	Frankfurt
Stocks 142	London 1120	Paris 1120	Frankfurt 1120
Stocks 142	London 1120	Paris 1120	Frankfurt 1120
Stocks 142	London 1120	Paris 1120	Frankfurt 1120

Stocks

Stocks	London	Paris	Frankfurt
Stocks 142	London 1120	Paris 1120	Frankfurt 1120
Stocks 142	London 1120	Paris 1120	Frankfurt 1120
Stocks 142	London 1120	Paris 1120	Frankfurt 1120

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SPORTS

Bill Russell Seizes New NBA Challenge
Former Celtics Star and Coach Is Aiming to Build Contender in Sacramento

By Leonard Koppett
New York Times Service
SACRAMENTO, California — William Felton Russell, at the age of 53, has embarked on a new phase of an already historic career. He is head coach of the Sacramento Kings, and he is on course to become president of the club.



Bill Russell

It has been 10 years since Bill Russell last worked in the NBA, the league whose status he did so much to establish playing for the Boston Celtics in the 1950s and 1960s. His four-year stint as coach of the Seattle SuperSonics ended in 1977. Young basketball fans may think of him only as a commentator on network and cable basketball telecasts and a Hall of Famer who belongs to the distant past. But the magnitude of Russell's feats still defines the man; his present position cannot be understood without reference to his background and those accomplishments long ago.

Baseball Should Try for Right Call Every Time

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ever since the first umpire missed a call, baseball's cop-out has been that had calls even up, that each team will get its share. Over a 162-game season, maybe the ball calls do even up, maybe not. But in the World Series, especially in the seventh game, there's not enough time for them to even up.

VANTAGE POINT/Dave Anderson

But by Tuesday, in a television interview, Weyer acknowledged that he had missed the call. This time, the 51-year-old umpire, one of the most respected in the National League, added, "I thought he would be out."

Becker, UNICEF Part Ways Over South Africa

By Peter Alfano
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It is Boris Becker's belief that sports and politics should not mix. But that has not prevented the 19-year-old West German tennis star from becoming the center of a controversy that has cost him his position as goodwill ambassador for the United Nations Children's Fund, UNICEF.

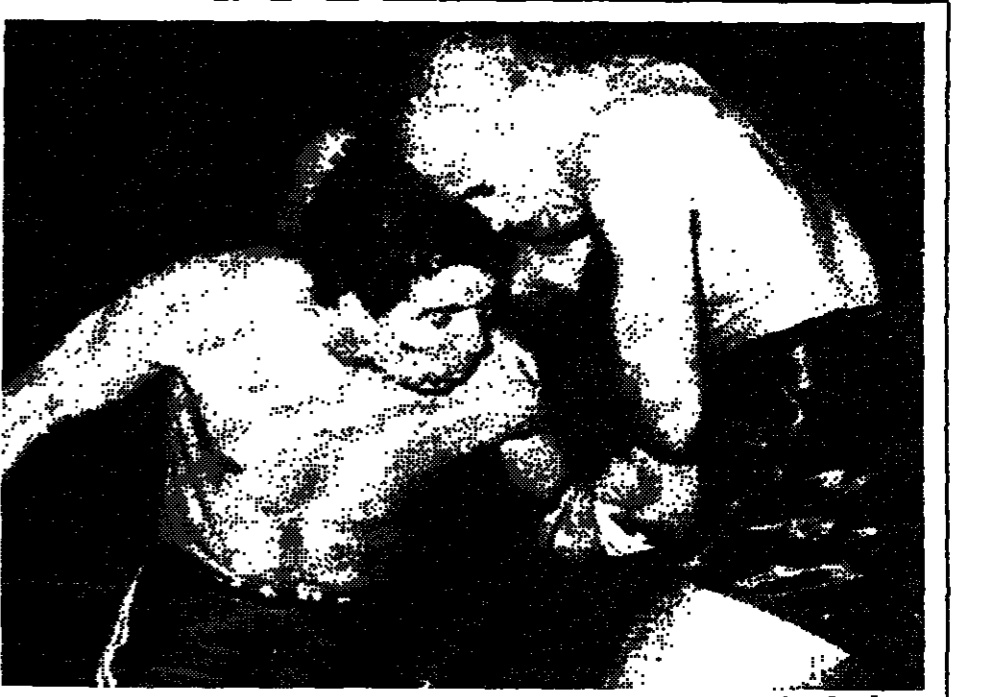
that he was opposed to apartheid and would never play in South Africa, as long as that policy was in practice. Ion Tiriac, Becker's manager, said in a telephone interview Wednesday that Becker was opposed to signing such a statement, viewing it as an ultimatum. Instead, Becker wrote a letter to Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the secretary-general of the United Nations, which, in essence, said he was strongly opposed to apartheid and was not planning to play in South Africa.

"I did not participate this year and do not intend to participate next year," Becker's letter read in part. "I made a direct and strong statement of my beliefs that apartheid is very wrong and that I'm against it."

"The stumbling block," Cerni said, "is that he did not say he is not ever going back to South Africa. He is young and theoretically, he might have to play there."



LITTLE MUGGSY, BIG MANNY — Tyrone (Muggsy) Bogues, the Washington Bullets' 5-foot-3 (1.61-meter) rookie and the shortest player in the NBA, practicing with teammate Manute Bol, the tallest at 7-6.



SWINGING LOW — Mexico's Jorge Vaca, left, delivers an apparent low blow to Britain's Lloyd Honeyghan in their World Boxing Council welterweight title fight at Wembley. Vaca, the challenger, won a split decision after the boxers' heads collided in the eighth round, cutting Vaca, ending the fight and costing Honeyghan a crucial point.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Baseball Trade Under Investigation

CHICAGO (AP) — The baseball commissioner's office is reportedly investigating a trade that sent a pitcher from the Chicago Cubs to the Detroit Tigers late in the season, then back to the Cubs after the season ended.

Dodgers Name a Black to High Post

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The Los Angeles Dodgers have named Tommy Hawkins, a former professional basketball player and a sports announcer, as vice president for communications. He becomes the highest-ranking black in the history of the Dodgers front office.

NFL Owner Told to Pay \$5.1 Million

BOSTON (AP) — A federal judge has ordered the owner of the New England Patriots, William J. Sullivan Jr., to pay \$5.1 million to shareholders. The NFL team who claimed Sullivan persuaded them in 1976 to accept prices below the value of the stock.

U.S. Team Leading in Japan Golf

KOBE, Japan (AP) — Andy Bean fired an eight-under-par 64 Thursday to tie the course record and take a one-stroke first-round lead in the individual competition at the \$464,000 U.S.-Japan golf matches.

For the Record

A British golfer, Robert Lee, tied the world record of 27 strokes for nine holes Thursday on his way to posting an eight-under-par 61 in the first round of the Portuguese Open at Estoril.

Quotable

With Chamberlain, 51, at the suggestion that he could still make a difference of some extent National Basketball Association centers: "They are innocents."

30 Compete For Golf's Biggest Purse

By Gordon S. White Jr.
New York Times Service
SAN ANTONIO, Texas — While the real world wonders if its financial house is made of cards, the world of golf will reach a financial high this week as 30 golfers compete for a share of a \$3 million purse.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Football, CFL Leaders, Baseball, and Hockey. Includes team names and statistics.



Bombing the Goalkeeper

Andreas Charitou, goalie of Cyprus's national soccer team, holding his face after he was hit by a smoke bomb thrown from the stands during an 8-0 loss to the Netherlands in Rotterdam.

Scoreboard continuation with columns for Football, Transition, European Soccer, Hockey, and NHL Standings. Includes detailed statistics and league standings.

POSTCARD

In Atatürk's Shadow

By Alan Cowell
ANKARA—With the reverence reserved for those who have molded destiny, Turks have paid homage for decades at a stern and towering mausoleum that is as much a national shrine as Lenin's tomb in Moscow.

Cher: What's Hidden Under the Glitz?

By Stephanie Mansfield
NEW YORK — Cher breezes through the hotel door, wearing a silky black jacket over an "Invasion of the Elvis Zombies" T-shirt, her huge almond eyes peering through an oversized tangle of mop-top black hair.



"I am serious about my acting."

She settles back. Is she nervous about "Suspect"? "I guess I'm nervous about all films that come out."
Her first film, Robert Altman's "Come Back to the Five and Dime, Jimmy Dean, Jimmy Dean," was followed by her acclaimed supporting role in "Silkwood," her brilliant, if unappreciated, turn in "Mask" and her wacky performance in "The Witches of Eastwick."

Russian Photographs Go on Exhibit in Paris

An exhibition of Sergei L. Petrov's photographs opened at the American College of Paris, in the presence of Arthur A. Hartman, former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union. Petrov, 53, has been seeking to leave the Soviet Union for eight years. The two-week show is part of an effort to pressure the Soviet government to allow Petrov to emigrate.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE
Appears on page 14
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
ANNOUNCEMENTS
USADIRECT
International Business Message Center
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
BUSINESS SERVICES
YOUR OFFICE IN GENEVA
MONEY EXCHANGE

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
ANNOUNCEMENTS
MOVING
EMPLOYMENT
EMPLOYMENT
EMPLOYMENT
EMPLOYMENT
AUTOS TAX FREE
HOLIDAYS and TRAVEL
LOW COST FLIGHTS
HOTELS
ACCESS VOYAGES
GERMANY
PHILIPPINES
U.S.A.
HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL
PORTUGAL
FROM LONDON TO:
FROM ZURICH TO:
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RESIDENCE DU ROY
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LEGAL SERVICES
SHIPPING
ARTS
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